

Musical Library of C. E. HORSLEY, Esq., removed from the rooms of the Musical Society of London.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL BY AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, EARLY in the MORNING, the MUSICAL LIBRARY of C. E. HORSLEY, Esq., including a large part of the Collections of the late W. Horsley, Esq., and of the late Dr. W. Calcott, consisting of a good Selection of Ancient and Modern Music in all classes—Valuable Scores, &c. &c. Musical Instruments of various kinds, and Assignments of Music or Instruments for this Sale should be sent forthwith.

The Stock of Books of the late Mr. ROBERT BALDOCK—60,000 volumes; also the advantageous Lease of the Premises.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL BY AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., EARLY in the SEASON, the Entire, Valuable and Extensive STOCK of BOOKS of the late Mr. ROBERT BALDOCK, of the best editions of Works in most classes of Literature, particularly Theology, Greek and Latin Classics, Mathematics, History, Science and the Arts—and the advantageous Lease of the Premises, with early possession.

The Theological and Miscellaneous Library of the late Rev. "SPENCER, M.A., of Temple Ewell, Kent,—and another Collection from the Country.

MR. HODGSON will SELL BY AUCTION, at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on TUESDAY, February 18, and two following days, at half-past 12, a COLLECTION of BOOKS, including the Library of the late Rev. Spencer, M.A., of Temple Ewell, Kent; comprising Scott's Bible, 6 vols., cloth and calf; Poynt's and Pratt's Bible and Prayer, 4 vols.; Knight's Pictorial Bible and Pratt's, 4 vols.; Lewis's Topographical Dictionary, 5 vols.; Winkler's Cathedral and Monastic Portraits, 12 vols.; Church's Cyclopaedia, 37 vols.; Macaulay's History of England, 5 vols.; Pickering's Aldine Poets, 43 vols.; Cumberland's British Theatre, 10 vols.; Blackwood's Magazine, 5 vols.; Church of England Magazine, 5 vols.; Parker Society's Publications, with Index, 50 vols.; Foxe's Acts and Monuments, 8 vols.; and other Standard Works in Theology, History, Classics, Biography and Miscellaneous Literature; a Collection of Poetry, Plays and Fables; and several Hundred Volumes of New Novels, Memoirs, Travels and other Works of Interest, from the Library of an Editor.

To be viewed, and Catalogues had.

The Copyright and Right of Continuation, the valuable Woodblocks and the Back Stock of the 'QUEEN,' Illustrated Weekly Newspaper.

MR. HODGSON will SELL BY AUCTION, at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on FRIDAY, February 21, at 1 o'clock, the COPY RIGHT and Right of Continuation, the Woodblocks and the Back Stock of that valuable and highly-popular Illustrated Newspaper, the 'QUEEN.' No expense having been spared in its production, it has risen high in public estimation, and has justly a large circulation among the highest classes of society. The property desired, the attention of capitalists and judicious management cannot fail to prove a lucrative investment.

Printed Particulars are preparing, and will be forwarded on application to Mr. Hodgson, 2, Chancery-lane, W.C.

The Reminders of several Important Publications, and many Thousand Volumes of Popular Books of all Classes, bound and in quires.

MR. HODGSON will SELL BY AUCTION, at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on MONDAY, March 3, and following days, at half-past 12, the Reminders of several IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS and Popular Books of all Classes, bound and in quires, comprising 2,000 Moore's Irish Melodies, with all the Harmonized Airs, by Prof. Glover, 40 vols., cloth gilt; Webster's English Dictionary, 4 vols., cloth, 4s.; 500 Keating's History of Ireland, 8vo. cloth; 700 Lord William Russell's Life, by Lord J. Russell, 8vo.; 40 Lady Russell's Letters, 2 vols., crown; 40 Cardinal Meillon's Testaments, 2 vols., crown; 40 Ecclesiastical Architecture, 8vo. cloth; 110 Pugin on Gothic Screens, 40 vols.; 200 All Round the World, 3 vols., 40; 40 Grimm's German Fairy Tales, 2 vols., 40; 200 Round Book, by G. A. Sala, the Illustrated Edition, 1,200 The Finest in Bloomsbury sells 2s. 1,500 The Trail of the Serpent sells 1s. 400 Recollections of a Physician sells 2s. 1,000 Robin Hood, small 40; 400 The Black Sheep, crown; 400 O'Connell's Speeches, 8 vols., crown; 8vo. cloth; 150 Burke's Speeches, crown; 8vo. cloth; 150 Curran's Speeches, crown; 8vo. cloth; 150 Griffin's Speeches, crown; 8vo. cloth; 400 The Evil Eye; or, the Black Spectre, by Carleton, crown; 8vo. cloth; 50 Abercrombie's Practical Gardener, fcap.; 3,000 of Knight's Shilling Volumes, in quires; 1,300 Bennett's Coloured Movable Toy Books sells 1s. 6d.; and a variety of other Popular Books—Stereo-type and Copper Plates, &c.

Catalogues are preparing.

Photographic Views, Drawings, Diagrams, Air-Pump, Jewellery, &c.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL BY AUCTION, at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY, February 21, at half-past 12 precisely, a COLLECTION of PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS and other Subjects, by Roger Fenton—20, from Lord Northwick's collection—a Portrait of a poetical and beautiful Work of J. C. Hook, R.A., exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1858—the Frank Encampment, a splendid *chef-d'œuvre* of L. E. Rieu, R.A.—And the Pipe-Bearer, by the same great master—and beautiful Cabinet Works of W. P. Frith, R.A., W. Collins, R.A., C. Stanfield, R.A., T. Webster, R.A., J. Linnell, M.P., from Lord Northwick's collection—A Portrait, at the same time will be sold, John Gipsy detained by his Customers, a very fine Work of E. M. Ward, R.A.—two important Works of P. Crewick, R.A.—an engraved Work of Sir Joshua Reynolds—*chef-d'œuvre* of Horland—and beautiful Landscapes, by O'Connor—and many other choice Works from different Private Collections.

May be viewed three days preceding, and Catalogues had.

The select Cabinet of Greek Coins formed by OCTAVIUS BORRELL, Esq., of Smyrna.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL BY AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 late 9, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, February 24, at one o'clock precisely, a very Select and Valuable CABINET of COINS, the property of OCTAVIUS BORRELL, Esq. of Smyrna, comprising many important, Rare and Beautiful Examples of the Greek Series, in the different metals; including the Gold Octadrachm of Berenice, of the highest degree of rarity.

May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had on receipt of two stamps.

The Valuable Cabinets of Coins and Medals of HENRY PERSHUSE, Esq., E. TREHERNE, Esq., and General MILES, deceased.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL BY AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 late 9, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, February 24, and six following days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the Valuable Collection of COINS and MEDALS formed by the late HENRY PERSHUSE, Esq., including some fine and rare Examples of the Greek Series—the Roman Gold, Roman Medallions, Denarii, Æs Grave, and Large Brass—Anglo-Saxon and English Coins, many being highly preserved and of great rarity—choice Purse and Ring—General Miles, also, the CABINET of COINS of the late E. TREHERNE, Esq., and General MILES; comprising Ancient, Medieval and Modern Coins and Medals—rare and fine Greek Coins—Consular and Imperial Issues—Ancient Egyptian Coins, and some rare Indo-Scythic Gold—some beautiful English Medals, &c.

May be viewed two days previous, and Catalogues had on receipt of four stamps.

The Magnificent Library of the late Miss RICHARDSON CURRIE, of Ashton Hall, Yorkshire.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works of Art, have the honour to announce that they have received instructions from the Executors of the late Miss CURRIE, at their House, 13, Wellington-street, Strand, during the PRESENT SEASON,

THE PRINCIPAL PORTION OF THIS CELEBRATED LIBRARY, comprising

MANY MOST SPLENDID WORKS of Distinguished Rarity in the Various Branches of—

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE,

in most beautiful condition.

Further notice of this remarkable Sale, which it is computed will occupy twelve days, will be duly given.

To Noblemen, Gentlemen, Fine-Art Collectors, Antiquaries, Custodians of Public and Private Galleries, Persons connected with the Management of Religious Establishments and Chapels, and Others.

'THE JESUS MARIA HOEDEGEBRIA OF ST. LUKE.'

MESSRS. E. & H. LUMLEY are instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, at the Gallery 21, Old Bond-street, WEDNESDAY, February 26, at 2 o'clock precisely, that extremely valuable and unique Oil Painting, 'THE JESUS MARIA HOEDEGEBRIA,' a Portrait of the Virgin and Child, reputed to be painted by St. Luke the Evangelist—a relic of inestimable value, not alone from its being an interesting monument of early Christian Art, but obviously also from its unquestionably vast religious importance. It is stated that this picture would alike form the gem of any Public or Private Gallery or the treasured relic of a Religious Community.

May be viewed seven days previous to Messrs. Lumley's Office, on presentation of Card;—there for two days before the Sale at the Gallery, 21, Old Bond-street. A Descriptive Catalogue may be had on application to James Cooper, Esq., 8, Billiter-street; or at the Auctioneers, 21, Chancery-lane.

Valuable Collection of Books, including many Fine Illustrated Works.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL BY AUCTION at their Rooms, 21, Fleet-street, on FRIDAY, February 21st and following day, a valuable COLLECTION of BOOKS, including:—

Is Folio: Cuvier et Geoffroy Sainte-Hilaire, Histoire Naturelle des Mammifères, 5 vols., Constant's Works, morocco—Simpson's War in the East, half morocco—Edmondson's Heraldry, 2 vols., calf—A Collection of Portraits relating to the Counties of Kent and Norfolk, 3 vols., calf—An Interesting Collection of Prints and Portraits relating to Charles the First, calf—British Gallery of Portraits, 2 vols., morocco.

Is Quarto: Richardson's English Dictionary, 2 vols.—Horsfield's Quæres, 2 vols.—Grindley's India, morocco—Transactions of the Geological Society, 5 vols.—Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels, 17 vols., calf extra—Croke's Genealogical History of the Croke Family—Statutes Large to 1835, 31 vols., calf.

Is Octavo: Retrospective Review, complete, 16 vols., calf—The Abbotsford Warbler, 12 vols.—Swift's Works, by Sir Walter Scott, 19 vols., cloth—Keightley's Book of the Centuries, 10 vols.—Roman's Works, 19 vols., calf—Johnson and Stevens's Shakespeare, 21 vols., calf extra—Lodge's Portraits, original edition, 12 vols.—Works of the British Poets, by Gifford, 16 vols.—Prof. Wilson's Works, 12 vols.—Massinger's Plays, by Gifford, 4 vols.—Morris's History of British Birds, 6 vols.—Naval Chronicle, 40 vols., calf—Palmer's Biographical Dictionary, 32 vols.—Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions to 1851—Newgate Calendar, 5 vols., calf. The entire Stock, in one lot, of Bell's Monograph of the Testudinata, &c.

May be Viewed and Catalogues had.

This day is published,

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, No. LXXI.

I. THE WRITINGS OF MR. RUSKIN.

II. THE HOUSE OF SAVOY.

III. OUR SINGLE WOMEN.

IV. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART OF LEE.

V. PEASANTS AND POETS OF AUSTRIA AND SCOTLAND.

VI. GUZZOT AND THE PAPACY.

VII. SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ARMY—LORD HERBERT.

VIII. RECENT PROGRESS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ART.

IX. MR. MARTIN'S CATULLUS.

X. THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC—RESURRECTION THROUGH DISSOLUTION.

Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

LOCK'S MACBETH, Sixpence. Boosey's complete Edition of Lock's Music to 'Macbeth,' in Score, with Pianoforte Accompaniment. Price 6d., post free 7d.

Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED.

I. A NEW EDITION, being the FIFTH.

Enlarged and more fully illustrated, price 1s. 9d. cloth.

INTRODUCTORY TEXT-BOOK OF GEOLOGY.

By DAVID PAGE, F.G.S.

II. A NEW EDITION, being the THIRD.

Enlarged and more fully illustrated, price 6s.

ADVANCED TEXT-BOOK OF GEOLOGY, DESCRIPTIVE AND INDUSTRIAL.

By DAVID PAGE, F.G.S.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY FOR FEBRUARY.

MICHELET'S LIFE OF LUTHER. Translated by WILLIAM HAZLITT, Esq. Post 8vo. Portrait, cloth, 3s. 6d.
Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY.

BOHN'S PICTORIAL HANDBOOK OF GEOGRAPHY. On a Popular Plan. Compiled from the best Authorities, English and Foreign, with a General Index. Illustrated with Fifty-one capitally-engraved Maps, and upwards of One Hundred and Fifty Woodcuts. Second Edition, completed to the Present Time. Price 1s. 6d., or with the Maps coloured, 7s. 6d.
* * * A large Edition of this Volume was printed last year, and quickly became out of print. The present New Edition is corrected and improved, and, besides introducing the recent Census of England and other Countries, records the changes which have taken place in Italy and America.

Schools, Colleges and Teachers may have sample copies, at half-price, post free.

Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

Nearly ready, in fcap. 8vo.

THE AMBULANCE SURGEON; or, Practical Observations on Gunshot Wounds. By F. L. APPIA. Edited, with Notes, by T. W. NUNN, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, and A. M. EDWARDS, Lecturer on Surgery in the Edinburgh Medical School.
Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black.

NEW WORK BY MRS. R. VALENTINE, AUTHOR OF 'BEATRICE,' 'BABY BIANCA,' &c.
18mo. cloth, gilt edges, 1s. 6d.

LEIGHTON MANOR; or, the Orphan Cousins. Illustrated.
London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Chopside.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF 'PRISON BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS,' &c.
Crown 8vo. cloth 4s.; gilt edges, 5s.

PLEASANT SPOTS AND FAMOUS PLACES. By J. A. LANGFORD. Coloured Frontispiece.
London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Chopside.

This day is published, in 2 vols. post 8vo. price 11. 1s.

A HISTORY OF THE OPERA. By SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, Esq.
* * * Completely master of his subject, and possessing a ready and pleasing pen, Mr. Edwards in these volumes gives us an exceedingly interesting history of operatic performances.
Morning Post, 14th Feb. 9, 1862.

London: Wm. H. Allen & Co. 7, Lendenhall-street.

MR. MAYHEW'S ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR. Second Edition. 400 Illustrations, and prescriptions in plain English. 8vo. Price 18s. 6d.

London: Wm. H. Allen & Co. 7, Lendenhall-street.

Just published, in a closely-printed volume, 8vo. pp. 648, price 12s.

A COURSE OF ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS, for the use of Candidates for Admission into either of the Military Colleges, of Applicants for Appointments in the Home or Indian Civil Service, and for Mathematical Students generally. By Professor J. R. YOUNG.

London: Wm. H. Allen & Co. 7, Lendenhall-street.

This day is published, in 3 vols. 8vo. price 32. 2s.

LIVES OF LORD CASTLEREGH AND SIR CHARLES STUART. Second and Third Marquesses of Londonderry. From the original Papers of the Family, and other sources, embracing a full account of the Campaigns of 1813 and 1814 in Germany and France, and of the Congresses of Vienna, Laybach and Verona.

By SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, Bart. D.C.L.,

Author of the 'History of Europe.'

In these volumes, it has been the object of the Author to exhibit as complete a picture as possible of the Conservative policy and system as pursued by Lord Castlereagh and the Duke of Wellington, with such an account of the contemporary events as will enable the reader, without referring to other works, to appreciate the objects of that policy, and the effects with which it has been attended hitherto, as well as what may hereafter be anticipated from its abandonment.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

NEW EDITION OF STEWART'S GEOGRAPHY.

Now ready, 3s. 6d., with 11 Maps, of which 8 are newly drawn and engraved by W. & A. K. Johnston.

A COMPENDIUM OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY, POLITICAL, PHYSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL: with a Chapter on the Ancient Geography of Palestine, Outlines of Astronomy and of Geology, Descriptive and Pronominal Questions for Examination, &c. By the Rev. ALEX. STEWART, LL.D. Eighteenth Edition.

* * * This Edition has, at great expense, been enlarged and adapted to the present time, by many recent important geographical discoveries and political changes; and a Glossary of the Chief Roots of Geographical Names has been added.
Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

Published this day, post 8vo. with numerous engravings, cloth, 5s.
EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES in the British Museum described. By SAMUEL SHARPE, Author of the 'History of Ancient Egypt,' &c.
 London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

Just published, fcap. 4to. elegantly printed by Whittingham, cloth, 7s. 6d.

RAMBLES in WESTERN CORNWALL by the F.-steps of the Giants, with Notes on the Celtic Remains of the Land's End District and the Isles of Scilly. By JAMES ORCHARD HALLIWELL, Esq. F.R.S.
 London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

Just published, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.
TIW; or, a VIEW of the ROOTS and STEMS of the ENGLISH as a TEUTONIC TONGUE. By the Rev. W. BARNES, B.D., Author of the 'Dorset Poems,' 'Philological Grammar,' 'Anglo-Saxon Dictionary,' &c.
 "I hold that my primary roots are the roots of all the Teutonic languages; and if my view is a true one, it must ultimately be taken up by the German and other Teutonic grammarians, and applied to their languages."—*The Author*.
 London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

Now ready, the Second Edition, 8vo. pp. 540, cloth, 15s.
**A MANUAL for the GENEALOGIST, TOPOGRAPHER, ANTIQUARY and LEGAL PRAC-
 TITIONER**; consisting of Descriptions of Public Records, Episcopal and other Registers, Wills, County and Family Histories, Heraldic Collections in Public Libraries, &c. By RICHARD SIMS, of the British Museum.
 This work will be found indispensable by those engaged in the study of Family History and Heraldry, and by the compiler of County and Local History, the Antiquary and the Lawyer.
 By the same Author.

A HANDBOOK to the LIBRARY of the BRITISH MUSEUM. Small 8vo. pp. 438, cloth, 5s.
 London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

Now ready, a FOURTH and CHEAPER EDITION, 3 vols. 8vo. upwards of 1,000 pages, closely printed in double columns, cloth, 15s.

DICTIONARY of ARCHAIC and PROVINCIAL WORDS, Obsolete Phrases, Proverbs, and Ancient Customs, from the Reign of Edward I. By JAMES ORCHARD HALLIWELL, F.R.S., &c.
 It contains above 50,000 words embodying all the known scattered glossaries of the English language, forming a complete key for the reader of our old Poets, Dramatists, Theologians, and other authors, whose works abound with allusions, of which explanations are not to be found in ordinary Dictionaries and books of reference.
 John Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square, London.

Just published, royal 8vo. pp. 500, with Illustrations, cloth, 11. 5s.
PATRONYMICA BRITANNICA: a Dictionary of Family Names. By MARK ANTONY LOWE, M.A. F.S.A.
 "This work is the result of a study of British family names, extending over more than twenty years."
 John Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square, London.

MR. WRIGHT'S NEW WORK.
 Now ready, in 2 vols. post 8vo. printed by Whittingham, illustrated with 120 Engravings, cloth, 16s.
ESSAYS on ARCHÆOLOGICAL SUBJECTS, and on Various Questions connected with the History of Art, Science and Literature in the Middle Ages. By THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A. F.S.A., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, &c.
 By the same Author.

ESSAYS on the LITERATURE, POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS and HISTORY of ENGLAND in the MIDDLE AGES. 2 vols. post 8vo. elegantly printed, cloth, 16s.
 John Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square, London.

Now ready, in 2 thick vols. 8vo. cloth, 11. 8s.
A GLOSSARY; or, Collection of Words, Phrases, Customs, Proverbs, &c. Illustrating the Works of English Authors, particularly SHAKESPEARE and his Contemporaries.
 By ROBERT NARES, Archdeacon of Stafford, &c.
 A New Edition, with considerable Additions, both of Words and Examples.

By JAMES O. HALLIWELL, F.R.S. and THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A. F.S.A., &c.
 The Glossary of Archdeacon Nares is by far the best and most useful work we possess for explaining and illustrating the obsolete language and the customs and manners of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and it is quite indispensable for the readers of the literature of the Elizabethan period. The additional words and examples are distinguished from those in the original text by a *i* prefixed to each. The work contains between five and six thousand additional examples the result of original research, not merely supplementary to Nares, but to all other compilations of the kind.
 John Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square, London.

Just published, 8vo. cloth, 12s.
A DICTIONARY of OLD ENGLISH PLAYS, existing either in Print or in Manuscript, from the Earliest Times to the Close of the Seventeenth Century, including also Notices of Latin Plays written by English Authors during the same period, with particulars of their Authors, Plots, Characters, &c. By JAMES ORCHARD HALLIWELL, Esq. F.R.S.
 John Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square, London.

Now ready, the Second Edition, 8vo. price 2s.
JOHN WESLEY: Narrative of a Remarkable Transaction in the Early Life of John Wesley, from an original MS. in his own handwriting. Never before published. Second Edition, to which is added a Review on the Work, by the late Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER, F.S.A.
 John Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square, London.

Just published, fcap. 8vo. with 6 Plates of rare and choice Examples, cloth, 5s.

A HANDBOOK to ROMAN COINS. By FRED. W. MADDEN, of the Medal Room, British Museum, Hon. Sec. of the Numismatic Society.
 J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square, London.

Just published, fcap. 8vo. with portrait, cloth 5s.

DR. COTTON MATHER'S WONDERS of the INVISIBLE WORLD, being an Account of the Trials of Several Witches lately executed in New England, and of the several Remarkable curiosities therein occurring. To which are added, Dr. INCREASE MATHER'S Further Account of the Tryals, and Cases of Conscience concerning Witchcrafts and Evil Spirits personating Men. Reprinted from the rare original Editions of 1693, with an Introductory Preface.
 Forming Vol. XXXII. of the "Library of Old Authors." The next volume will be Stalbe's 'Anatomic of Abuses.'
 London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

Now ready, in 1 vol. 8vo. plates of Runic Inscriptions, cloth, 15s.
THE CONQUEST of BRITAIN by the SAXONS: a Harmony of the 'Historia Britonum,' the Writings of Gildas the 'Brut,' and the Saxon Chronicle, with reference to the Events of the Fifth and Sixth Centuries.
 By DANIEL H. HAIGH, D.D.

Also by the same Author, 8vo. 8s. 6d.
THE ANGLO-SAXON SAGAS: an Examination of their Value as Aids to History. A Sequel to 'The History of the Conquest of the Saxons.'
 London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

Just published, post 8vo. cloth, 5s. 6d.
FOOTSTEPS of SHAKESPEARE; or, a Ramble with the Early Dramatists, containing new and interesting Information respecting Shakspeare, Lily, Marlowe, Greene and others.
 Lately published, post 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

THE SONNETS of SHAKESPEARE. Rearranged and Divided into Four Parts, with an Introduction and Notes.
 "A work well calculated to draw further attention to these remarkable productions."—*Notes and Queries*.
 London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

Just published, fcap. 8vo. pp. 458, cloth, 6s.
THE DIALECT of LEEDS and its NEIGHBOURHOOD: Illustrated by Conversations and Tales of Common Life, to which are added a copious Glossary, Notices of the various Antiquities, Manners and Customs, and General Folklore of the district.
 London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

The few remaining copies offered at 9s. original price 13s. 4to. pp. 673, cloth.
LIBER ALBUS: the WHITE BOOK of the CITY of LONDON. Compiled, A.D. 1419, by JOHN CARPENTER, Common Clerk, RICHARD WHITTINGTON, Mayor. Translated from the original Latin and Anglo-Norman by HENRY THOMAS RILEY, M.A.
 London: John Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

Just published, price 5s.
AN INQUIRY into the MEDICINAL VALUE of the EXCRETA of REPTILES in PHTHISIS and OTHER DISEASES. By JOHN HASTINGS, M.D.
 Longman & Co. Paternoster-row.

A COMPLETE RE-ISSUE OF THE WORKS OF THOMAS HOOD.

This day is published, in crown 8vo. cloth, price Six Shillings,

THE FIRST VOLUME

OF

A COMPLETE AND UNIFORM EDITION

OF

THE WORKS OF THOMAS HOOD,

COMIC AND SERIOUS, IN PROSE AND VERSE.

The plan adopted in the arrangement of this Re-issue is that of placing the Works, as far as can be ascertained, in the order in which they were written. By this means the reader's interest will be increased by watching the growth of the Author's mind, the increase of his powers, and the maturing of his style. Explanatory and Illustrative Notes are added, together with Fragments and Poems hitherto unpublished, and Pieces never before reprinted from the Magazines and Annuals in which they originally appeared.

The Work will extend to Seven Volumes, which—with the exception of the Two Series of 'Hood's Own' already published—will contain all the Writings of the Author of 'The Song of the Shirt' that can be discovered.

The Volumes will appear in alternate months.

London: EDWARD MOXON & CO. 44, DOVER-STREET.

In crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d. half-bound, 800 pp.
MEN of the TIME: a Dictionary of Eminent Living Characters (including Women). A New Edition, thoroughly Revised, and for the greater part re-written, with the addition of Several Hundred New Articles. By EDWARD WALFORD, M.A., late Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford.
 London: Routledge, Warne & Routledge, Farrington-street.

Just published, price 1s. 6d. with Exercises,
THE SCIENCE of MEMORY SIMPLIFIED; or, a Rational System for Improving the Memory.
 "A system which cannot fail to be serviceable. Every student should possess this manual."—*City Press*.
 "We can sincerely commend this little work."—*Edinb.*
 Bateman, 25, Paternoster-row; Simpkin & Co.; and all Booksellers.

Fcap. cloth, price 7s. 6d., postage 4d.
BRIERE de BOISMONT on HALLUCINATIONS: A History and Explanation of Apparitions, Visions, Dreams, Ecstasy, Magnetism and Somnambulism, Translated from the French by ROBERT T. HULME, F.L.S. M.R.C.S.
 London: Henry Renshaw, 356, Strand.

Just published, demy 8vo. 1s.
AN ACCOUNT of the SCOTTISH REGIMENTS, with the Statistics of each from 1688 to March, 1861. Compiled from the old regimental Record Books and Monthly Returns of each Regiment, now rendered to the War Department.
 Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

Fourteenth Thousand,
NEW WORK by the AUTHOR of 'HEAVEN OUR HOME.'

In crown 8vo. cloth, price 3s. 6d.
MEET for HEAVEN: a State of Grace upon Earth the only Preparation for a State of Glory in Heaven.
 "HEAVEN OUR HOME," by the same talented Author, has already attained a circulation of thirty-nine thousand copies.
 "This forms one of the best books we know to nourish and sustain the life of God in the soul of man—to make us 'Meet for Heaven.'"
 "The author has previously written one of the most successful, if not the most remarkable books of modern times—'Heaven our Home.' In it he portrayed a Social Heaven and the Recognition of Friends therein with a fervour and luminosity that is quite captivating and bewitching; and having there endeavoured to demonstrate the kind of Heaven prepared for and enjoyed by the redeemed, he has resumed his pen and given us a work on the state of those who are to inhabit this happy home after they have crossed the Jordan of life."—*Edinb. Courier*.

"This book is equal in every respect to 'Heaven our Home'—a work which most deservedly has obtained the approbation of those who live more for a future than for the present life."—*Bell's Weekly Messenger*.
 Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; and Houlston & Wright. Sold by all Booksellers.

HENRY C. LUNN'S Popular PIANOFORTE COMPOSITIONS: *Le Papillon—La Fête des Fées—Adeline (Reverie)—Alicia (Mazurka).*

"Every bar possesses the accomplished musician."—*Observer*.
Just published, *The Mountaineer's Evening Song*.
London: Leader & Cook, 63, New Bond-street, W.

Just published,
THE SHAKESPEARE ALBUM, for the PIANOFORTE (dedicated to the Baroness Mayer de Rothschild, containing much curious and fresh matter, alike interesting to the Antiquarian and the Musician; the Duke of Buckingham's splendid copper-plate Portrait of Shakespeare; Views of the House at Stratford, the Monument, Arms, Autograph, &c. 10s. C. Longdale, 26, Old Bond-street; and Messrs. Longman & Co. Paternoster-row—where may be still procured Calcutt's celebrated Handel Album for the Pianoforte, 10s. 6d.

This day, post 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

THE YOUNG STEPMOTHER; or, a CHRONICLE OF MISTAKES. By the Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe.'
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, demy 8vo. 15s.

AN HISTORICAL SURVEY of the ASTRONOMY of the ANCIENTS. By Sir GEORGE CORNELL LEWIS, Bart. M.P.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF 'RECREATIONS OF A COUNTRY PARSON.'
Post 8vo. price 9s.

LEISURE HOURS in TOWN. A Selection from the Contributions of A. K. H. B. to *Fraser's Magazine*.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Demy 8vo. price 10s.

TRADES' SOCIETIES and STRIKES. Report of the Committee on Trades' Societies appointed by the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science; presented at the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Association at Glasgow, September, 1860.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Demy 8vo.

THE HISTORY of CIVILIZATION in ENGLAND. By HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE.
Vol. I. ENGLAND and FRANCE. Third Edition. 12. 1s.
Vol. II. SPAIN and SCOTLAND. 16s.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, post 8vo. 6s. 6d.

THE HISTORY of MODERN MUSIC. A Course of Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. By JOHN HULLIAH, Professor of Vocal Music in King's College and in Queen's College, London; and Organist of Charterhouse.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Fourth Edition, 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

PRINCIPLES of POLITICAL ECONOMY. By JOHN STUART MILL.

By the same Author,

SYSTEM of LOGIC. Fourth Edition. 2 vols. 8vo.

DISSERTATIONS and DISCUSSIONS, Political, Philosophical and Historical. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

On LIBERTY. Second Edition. 7s. 6d.

THOUGHTS on PARLIAMENTARY REFORM. Second Edition, with Supplement. 1s. 6d.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Fourteenth Edition, 2s. 6d. with gilt edges,

WOMAN'S MISSION.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Demy 8vo. price 5s.

A TREATISE on the SCIENCE of MUSIC, explaining its Principles in a Manner suitable to the Purposes of General Education. By AN AMATEUR.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Fourth Edition, 3s.

ENGLISH SYNONYMS. Edited by R. WHATELY, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Complete in 1 vol. 8vo. 15s.

THE COMEDIES of ARISTOPHANES; an Expurgated Edition for Schools. Revised by the Rev. HUBERT A. HOLDEN, M.A., Head-Master of Ipswich School.

The PLAYS separately, 1s. each.

NOTULÆ CRITICÆ, and ONOMASTICON. 8vo. 4s.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, Third Edition, enlarged, 5s.

MANUAL of LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION. By H. MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

KEY for TUTORs and STUDENTS. 2s. 6d.

By the same Author, Second Edition, 7s. 6d.

MANUAL of GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

KEY for TUTORs and STUDENTS. 2s. 6d.

ELEMENTARY EXERCISES in GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION. 4s. 6d.

The OLYMPIACS of DEMOSTHENES. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Just published, price 3s. 6d. 322 pages,

THE EDINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL FRENCH CONVERSATION GRAMMAR: Arranged on an entirely New Plan, with Questions. By CHARLES HENRI SCHNEIDER, of the High School; French Examiner to the Educational Institute of Scotland.

Also, 8th Edition, price 3s. 6d. 322 pages,

THE EDINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL FRENCH READER. Arranged on an entirely New Plan, with a Questionnaire. Also, price 3s.

KEY to the EXERCISES contained in the Grammar.
From Professor Max Müller.

"Dear Sir—I have had real pleasure in examining your French Grammar. The system you have adopted is well calculated to impress each rule and its application on the mind of the pupil. The book is well arranged, and bears clear traces of being the work of an experienced teacher and a thoughtful mind. Your French Reader forms a useful companion to your Grammar."
"Yours sincerely, MAX MÜLLER."

"C. H. Schneider, Esq."
Edinburgh: A. & C. Black; and Bell & Bradfute. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; and Whittaker & Co.

WORKS on NATURAL HISTORY, by EDWARD NEWMAN.

HISTORY of BRITISH FERNS. Price 18s.
"For clearness of description and beauty of illustration it has no equal."—*Annals of Natural History*.

BIRD-NESTING: being a Complete Description of the Nest and Eggs of every Bird which Breeds in Britain. Price 1s.

THE INSECT-HUNTERS. Price 2s. 6d.
"Unrivalled as a first book in Etymology."—*Wm. Spence*.
John Van Voort, 1, Paternoster-row.

Vols. I., II. and III. crown 8vo. cloth, 5s. each,
LECTURES on SCRIPTURE CHARACTERS in GENESIS and EXODUS, delivered in Bethesda Chapel, Dublin, by the late Rev. W. H. KRAUSE, A.M. Edited by the Rev. CHARLES STUART STANFORD, D.D., Rector of St. Thomas's.
"To those who never had the benefit of hearing this faithful preacher, we strongly recommend this series. From the clear manner in which the lives of the patriarchs are traced, we might almost turn these Lectures as to a commentary or book of reference."—*Christian Annals*.
Dublin: George Herbert. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.; J. Nisbet & Co.; Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

Second Series, 2 vols. each 5s.

SERMONS, preached in Bethesda Chapel, Dublin, by the late Rev. W. H. KRAUSE, A.M. Edited by the Rev. CHARLES STUART STANFORD, D.D., Rector of St. Thomas's.
Dublin: George Herbert. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.; J. Nisbet & Co.; Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

Seventh Thousand, price 5s.

ERIC; or, Little by Little: a Tale of Roslyn School. By F. W. FARRAR, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

By the same Author, Fourth Thousand, price 5s.

JULIAN HOME: a Tale of College Life.
Edinburgh: A. & C. Black; and all Booksellers.

In Use at Eton, Westminster, Harrow, Cheltenham College, Christ's Hospital, St. Paul's, Merchant Taylors', City of London School, Greenwich Hospital School, Edinburgh Academy, &c.

DE LILLE'S NEW GRADUATED COURSE.

THE BEGINNERS OWN FRENCH BOOK. 2s.
EASY FRENCH POETRY FOR BEGINNERS. 2s.
FRENCH GRAMMAR. 5s. 6d.
RÉPERTOIRE DES PROSAUTEURS. 6s. 6d.
MODÈLES DE POÉSIE. 6s.
Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE, in the BUTCHERBY PAPERS, by THOMAS HOOD, Esq., in FUN every week.—One Penny.

PRIZE ESSAYS, edited by GODFREY TURNER, Esq., in FUN every week.—One Penny.

EVERY FAMILY should READ FUN, published Weekly, One Penny, with Ten Comic Engravings and humorous Articles by the most celebrated Artists and Writers. Suitable for all classes. The most fastidious lady or gentleman will find amusement in the pages of FUN.
90, Fleet-street.

PUBLISHED by TALLANT & CO.

HEATH (Rev. D. I. Vicar of Brading).—A DEFENCE of MY PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER. 3s. 6d. (Ready.)

HEATH'S SERMONS on IMPORTANT SUBJECTS. 12mo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

MODERN METRE: a Medium for the Poets of the Day. Monthly (commencing Dec. 1861). 6d.

"Here is a novelty: a magazine in verse! and why not? We do not see why, for those who like the jingle of metre, a metrical magazine should not be provided."—*Dorset Chronicle*.

Mrs. EDMONDS.—TRUE STORIES for YOUNG CHILDREN, from Ancient History. Illustrated, 16mo. cloth, gilt, 2s. 6d.

"A cheaper Edition, limp cloth, without Illustrations, 1s."

"This pleasant way of making children familiar with the principal characters of Ancient History."—*Ladies' Companion*.
Mrs. EDMONDS'S ELEMENTARY HISTORIES of FRANCE and ENGLAND. With Questions. 1s. each.
5, Ave Maria-lane, Paternoster-row.

ROMAN HISTORIES by THE REV. C. MERIVALE, B.D.

The Second Edition, in 12mo. price 7s. 6d. cloth.

THE FALL of the ROMAN REPUBLIC: A Short History of the Last Century of the Commonwealth. By the Rev. C. MERIVALE, B.D., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

By the same Author,

HISTORY of the ROMANS under the EMPIRE, from the First Triumvirate to the Fall of Jerusalem, A.D. 70. Vols. I. and II. in 8vo. price 4. 10s., viz.:—Vols. I. and II. 2s.; Vol. III. 14s.; Vols. IV. and V. 3s.; Vol. VI. 10s.; [Vol. VII. nearly ready.]
London: Longman, Green, and Co. 14, Ludgate-hill.

CONTANSEAU'S PRACTICAL FRENCH DICTIONARY.

A New Edition, in 1 vol. post 8vo. price 10s. 6d. bound,

NEW PRACTICAL DICTIONARY of the FRENCH and ENGLISH LANGUAGES. By LÉON CONTANSEAU, lately Professor of the French Language and Literature in the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe (now dissolved); and Examiner for Military Appointments. The Fifth Edition.

This Dictionary, intended mainly for the use of schools, contains, among other improvements, terms employed in arts and sciences which have recently come into use, the compounds of usual terms not translated literally, and, more especially, the acceptations of the words in their natural order, separated by figures, with directions which mark the various meanings of the Maribonol College, and Christ's Hospital, London.

By the same Author, nearly ready, in square 12mo.

POCKET FRENCH DICTIONARY: being a careful Abridgement of the 'Practical French and English Dictionary,' preserving all the most useful features of the original work, condensed into a compactly-printed Pocket Volume for the convenience of Tourists, Travellers, and English Readers or students to whom portability of size is a requisite.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

New Edition, 12mo. with Plates, &c. price 6s. 6d.; KEY, 2s. 6d.

KEITH'S TREATISE on the USE of the GLOBES; or, a Philosophical View of the Earth and Heavens. New Edition, enlarged and greatly improved, by ALFRED S. TAYLOR, M.D. F.R.S., Lecturer on Chemistry, &c. in Guy's Hospital.

R. A. LE MESURIER, B.A., Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and

J. MIDDLETON, Esq., Professor of Astronomy.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, in 12mo. price 2s. 6d. cloth,

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE on LOGARITHMS, illustrated by carefully-selected Examples. By the Rev. W. H. JOHNSTONE, M.A., Assistant-Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe.
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

NEW AND IMPROVED EDITIONS of MR. WILLIAM HUGHES'S GEOGRAPHICAL SCHOOL-BOOKS.

In fcap. 8vo. with Six coloured Maps, price 7s. 6d. cloth,

A MANUAL of GEOGRAPHY, PHYSICAL, INDUSTRIAL and POLITICAL. For the use of Schools and Colleges. By WILLIAM HUGHES, F.R.S. &c. New Edition, revised throughout up to the present date.

Or in { PART I.—EUROPE, price 3s. 6d. cloth.
2 Parts { PART II.—ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA and AUSTRALIA, 4s.

"The best testimony to the merit of Mr. Hughes's 'Manual of Geography' is supplied by the fact of the numerous editions which have been called for within a recent period. The leading idea which its author has sought to embody in this volume is the connexion of physical geography with the industrial pursuits and social condition of nations, or, in other words, the geography of industry and commerce, viewed as dependent upon the natural features, climate and productions of the various regions of the earth."—*Earl De Grey and Ripon's Address to the Royal Geographical Society, delivered at the Anniversary Meeting, May 23, 1860.*

W. HUGHES'S MANUAL of BRITISH GEOGRAPHY, on the same plan, with 4 coloured Maps, 2s.

WILLIAM HUGHES'S Manual of Mathematical Geography, MAPS, MAP-PROJECTIONS, &c. price 4s. 6d.

Also, in GLEIG'S SERIES, for the use of Beginners.

W. HUGHES'S Child's First Geography, 9d.

W. HUGHES'S General Geography, 9d.

W. HUGHES'S Geography of the British Empire, 8d.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

NEW FRENCH READING-BOOK FOR ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

The Second Edition, in 12mo. price 4s. 6d. cloth,

LECTURES FRANÇAISES; or, Extracts in Prose from Modern French Authors. With copious Notes for the use of English Students. By LÉONCE STEVENARD, Principal French Master in the City of London School; Second French Master in St. Paul's School; and Lecturer on the French Language and Literature in King's College.

"A useful French reading-book, consisting of extracts taken from none but modern French writers. It is divided into three parts, which increase in difficulty with the advance of the learner. The notes are

well adapted to the text, being more elementary in the earlier part, and written in French towards the end. Altogether, it forms an excellent introduction to the French literature of the present day."—*Athenæum*.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

MR. LINWOOD'S EDITION OF SOPHOCLES, &c.

Second Edition, in 8vo. price 18s. cloth.

SOPHOCLES TRAGEDIÆ superstitie recent-
enit et brevi Annotatione instruit GUILIELMUS LIN-
WOOD, M.A., Edis Christi apud Oxonienses nuper Alumnus.

By the same Editor.

ANTHOLOGIA OXONIENSIS. 8vo. 14s.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL-BOOKS BY THE REV. H. M. WILKINS.

New Edition, price 4s.; and KEY, now ready, price 2s. 6d.

A PROGRESSIVE GREEK DELECTUS, for
the use of Schools. By the Rev. H. MUSGRAVE WILKINS,
M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

The plan of this work, suggested by the Rev. Dr. Temple, Head-Master of Rugby School, and since approved by many of the first scholastic authorities, is to illustrate every stage of Bishop Wordsworth's Greek Accidence, on the principle that a delectus should be a grammar teaching by example. Accordingly, in lieu of the exegetical notes, too commonly constraining and parsing for the pupil, in similar works, constant refer-

ence is made to Wordsworth's Accidence and Syntax, the scope and practical bearing of which are thus inculcated on the pupil's mind as he proceeds. Idiomatic constructions only are explained in the notes; ordinary words and phrases being given in a Lexicon appended, in which it has been aimed to present all the additional information which the youthful student of Greek can require, so as to make this Delectus complete in itself.

Also, by the Rev. H. M. WILKINS, in 12mo. price 5s.

PROGRESSIVE GREEK ANTHOLOGY, for
Schools.

"A good reading-book for young Greek scholars, consisting of extracts from Anacreon, the Odyssey, the elegiac and lyric poets, and the Alcestis of Euripides, with an ample supply of good notes." *Athenæum*.

NOTES FOR LATIN LYRICS, in use in Harrow,
Westminster and Rugby Schools. Third Edition, revised and corrected, price 4s. 6d.

"Mr. Wilkins has made good use of the suggestions with which the friends who have made liberal his 'Notes for Latin Lyrics' have assisted him. The new edition is as complete an introduction to the practice of Latin lyrical verse as the young scholar can desire. Mr. Wilkins has very properly laid the chief stress on translation. The original Latin poetry of schoolboys must, in nine cases out of ten, be wretched stuff, without affording the excellent mental exercise which the comparative analysis of two languages implies." *Guardian*.

WILKINS'S EXERCISES IN LATIN PROSE,
designed for the use of the Shell Forms of Public and other
Schools. *Nearly ready.*

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

WRIGLEY'S MATHEMATICAL EXAMPLES,
NEW EDITION.

Now ready, Sixth Edition, with Corrections, 8vo. price 8s. 6d.

**A COLLECTION OF EXAMPLES AND PRO-
BLEMS** in Arithmetic, Algebra, Logarithms, Geometry,
Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Statics, Dynamics, &c., with
Answers and occasional Hints. By the Rev. ALFRED WRIG-
LEY, M.A., &c. of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Professor
of Mathematics in the late Royal Military College, Addiscombe.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Now ready, in 16mo. price 5s. cloth,

A PRACTICAL HINDUSTANI GRAMMAR;
containing the Accidence in Roman Type, a Chapter on
the use of Arabic Words, and a full Syntax, by MONIER
WILLIAMS, M.A. of University College, Oxford. Boden Pro-
fessor of Sanskrit, &c. Also, HINDUSTANI SELECTIONS in
the Persian Character, with a Vocabulary and Dialogues, by
COTTON MATHER, formerly Assistant Professor of Hindustani
at Addiscombe College; now Second Hindustani Master at the
Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

The following are in Roman Type:—

Monier Williams's Hindustani Primer, price 1s. 8d.

Williams and Mather's Introduction to Hindustani,
2s. 6d.

Monier Williams's Bag-o-Bahar, price 5s.

Mather's Glossary to New Testament and Psalms,
7s.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

**NEW EDITION OF CONYBEARE AND HOWSON'S
ST. PAUL.**

Just published, in 2 vols. square crown 8vo. with numerous Maps
and Woodcuts, and 4 Plates, price 32s. 6d. cloth.

THE LIFE AND EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL.

By the Rev. W. J. CONYBEARE, M.A., late Fellow of
Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Rev. J. S. HOWSON, D.D.,
Principal of the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool. A New
Edition, revised and corrected.

The Original Edition, with more numerous Illustrations,
in 3 vols. 4to. price 2l. 8s.—may also be had.

A PEOPLE'S EDITION, condensed into Two com-
pactly-printed Volumes, crown 8vo. uniform with the People's
Edition of Longman's *English Language*, appeared in 1856.
In the People's Edition, now announced, the Illustrations will
be somewhat fewer; the Text is unaltered, with the exception of
slight verbal changes suggested in the course of a thorough
perusal, and the Notes in the narrative portion are condensed, as
indicated above. Thus each of the Three Editions has a char-
acter of its own.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICAL WORKS,

By the Right Rev. J. W. COLENZO, D.D.,

Bishop of Natal.

STEREOTYPE EDITIONS, THOROUGHLY
REVISED.

Colenso's Arithmetics.

ARITHMETIC designed for the use of Schools;
comprising the Four Elementary Rules, Compound Arith-
metic, Reduction, &c., Square and Cubic Measure, Fractions
and Decimals, Practice, Proportion, Interest, Discount, Profit
and Loss, and an Appendix on Money, Weight, Space and
Time. New Edition, with an additional Chapter on Decimal
Coinage. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

KEY to COLENZO'S ARITHMETIC for
SCHOOLS, containing Solutions in full of all the Questions.
By S. MAYNARD. 12mo. 6s.

COLENZO'S ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC
designed for the use of National, Adult and Commercial
Schools; consisting of a Text-Book of Arithmetic, accom-
panied by a series of easy and amusing Examples, arranged
progressively in order of difficulty, beginning from the very
simplest steps. 18mo. 1s. 9d.; or with Answers, 2s. 3d.

COLENZO'S ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC
for NATIONAL SCHOOLS is divided into Five Parts, which
are sold separately as follows:—

I. Text-Book, price 6d.

II. Examples, PART I. *Simple Arithmetic*,
price 4d.III. Examples, PART II. *Compound Arithmetic*,
price 4d.IV. Examples, PART III. *Fractions, Decimals*,
Duodecimals, &c., price 4d.V. ANSWERS to the Examples, with SOLU-
TIONS of the more difficult QUESTIONS, price 1s.

Colenso's Algebras.

THE ELEMENTS OF ALGEBRA designed for
the use of Schools, Part I. containing the Simpler Parts of the
Science, suitable for general School purposes, and as required
for the attainment of an ordinary B.A. Degree. 12mo. 4s. 6d.
KEY, 5s.

COLENZO'S ELEMENTS OF ALGEBRA de-
signed for the use of Schools, Part II. adapted to suit the
wants of more advanced Students; containing the higher
parts of the subject, with an Appendix of more difficult Mis-
cellaneous Examples and Equation-Papers. 12mo. 6s.—
KEY, 5s.

**COLENZO'S MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES
AND EQUATION-PAPERS** from Parts I. and II. of the
Algebra; with Answers. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

COLENZO'S ELEMENTS OF ALGEBRA,
adapted for the use of National and Adult Schools; contain-
ing numerous easy Examples and Questions under every Rule,
with a Selection of Miscellaneous Exercises for Practice.
12mo. 1s. 6d.—KEY, 2s. 6d.

COLENZO'S ELEMENTS OF ALGEBRA,
adapted for the use of Teachers and Students in the Uni-
versity; being a Large-Paper Edition of the Algebra, Parts I.
and II., as above,—the complete work. 8vo. 12s. 6d.—KEY,
12mo. 7s. 6d.

Colenso's Trigonometry.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY, Part I. comprising
the Measurement of Lines and Angles, the Numerical Values
of the Trigonometrical Ratios; with the use of Logarithms
and the Exponential Theorem. 12mo. 3s. 6d.—KEY, 3s. 6d.

COLENZO'S PLANE TRIGONOMETRY,
Part II. comprising the Summation of Series, the Trigonomet-
rical Solution of Equations, and a large Collection of
Miscellaneous Problems. 12mo. 2s. 6d.—KEY, 5s.

. THE KEYS to the Two Parts of the Trigonometry together,
price 8s. 6d.

Colenso's Euclid.

THE ELEMENTS OF EUCLID (the parts
usually studied in the Universities), from the Text of Dr.
SIMPSON; with a large Collection of Geometrical Problems
for Solution. 18mo. 4s. 6d.; or with a KEY to the Problems,
6s. 6d.

COLENZO'S GEOMETRICAL PROBLEMS
and KEY. 18mo. 3s. 6d.

COLENZO'S GEOMETRICAL PROBLEMS
separately, for the use of Schools where other Editions of
Euclid may be employed. 18mo. 1s.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN,
and ROBERTS.

In a few days will be published, in post 8vo.

CATECHESIS EVANGELICA: being Ques-
tions and Answers based on the 'Textus Receptus.' For
the use of Theological Students. Part I. St. Matthew. By
THOMAS LAW MONTEFIORE, M.A., Trinity College, Cam-
bridge, Rector of Catherston-Lewston, Dorset.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

**THE REV. W. W. BRADLEY'S LATIN PROSE
EXERCISES**

A New Edition, in 12mo. price 3s. 6d. cloth; and KEY, 5s.

LATIN PROSE EXERCISES: Consisting
of English Sentences translated from Caesar, Cicero and Livy,
to be re-translated into the original Latin. By the Rev. W. W.
BRADLEY, M.A., late Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford.
Seventh Edition, revised and corrected.

By the same Author, nearly ready,

**LESSONS IN CONTINUOUS LATIN PROSE-
WRITING.**

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

CAPTAIN BOYD'S NAVAL CADET'S MANUAL.

New Edition, revised, in fcap. 8vo. price 12s. 6d. cloth.

A MANUAL FOR NAVAL CADETS. By
JOHN M'NEILL BOYD, late Captain H.M.S. Ajax, R.N.
Second Edition, with 540 Woodcut Illustrations and Diagrams,
2 coloured Plates of Compass Signals, Numerals and Boats' Re-
calls, and 11 Plates of the Flags of all Nations printed in gold and
colours, now first added.

. This work is published with the sanction and approval of the
Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

WORKS ON ENGLISH COMPOSITION, &c.

By MR. G. F. GRAHAM.

May now be had, in fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

ENGLISH; or, the Art of Composition
explained in a Series of Instructions and Examples. By
G. F. GRAHAM. New and revised Edition.

**GRAHAM'S HELPS TO ENGLISH GRAM-
MAR**, an Improved Spelling and Reading Made Easy, 2s. 6d.

GRAHAM'S ENGLISH SYNONYMS
CLASSIFIED and EXPLAINED, with Practical Exercises, 6s.

GRAHAM'S ENGLISH STYLE; or, a
Course of Instruction for the Attainment of a Good Style of
Writing, 7s.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRACTICE, nearly
ready.

**GRAHAM'S STUDIES FROM THE ENGLISH
POETS**, 7s.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

In 2 vols. 8vo. with Plates and Woodcuts, price 45s. cloth.

ARAGO'S POPULAR ASTRONOMY.
Translated from the Original and edited by Admiral
W. H. SMYTH, For. Sec. R.S., and ROBERT GRANT, M.A.
F.R.S.

"The scope of this work is
significant and its execution mar-
vellous. It is a perfect quarry
of information from the most
popular to the most recondite
subjects; and a lucid arrange-
ment and admirable index di-
rect the student at once to the
ground he wishes. The collec-
tion of facts and statistics is
enormous; the plates and wood-
cuts are clear and excellent; it
would be difficult to find a single
popular notion, however trivial,
which has been left untouched;
and in one curious and interest-
ing department, the history of
the science, Arago's work stands
unrivaled."—*Guardian*.

ARAGO'S METEOROLOGICAL ESSAYS.
8vo. 18s.

**ARAGO'S BIOGRAPHIES OF DISTIN-
GUISHED SCIENTIFIC MEN.** 8vo. price 18s.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

BUTLER'S SCHOOL ATLASES AND GEOGRAPHY.
New and thoroughly-revised Editions, enlarged and corrected to
the Present Time, and edited by the Author's Son, the
Rev. THOMAS BUTLER, Rector of Langar.

**BISHOP BUTLER'S MODERN GEOGRA-
PHY**: an entirely New Edition, corrected to the Present
Time. Post 8vo. price 4s. cloth.

BUTLER'S ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY: an
entirely New Edition, corrected from the best Authorities. Post
8vo. price 4s. cloth.

**THE ANCIENT AND MODERN GEOGRA-
PHY.** In 1 vol. price 7s. 6d.

**BUTLER'S ATLAS OF MODERN GEO-
GRAPHY**: enlarged to Thirty full-coloured Maps; with a com-
plete Index. Royal 8vo. price 12s. half-bound.

**BUTLER'S JUNIOR ATLAS OF MODERN
GEOGRAPHY**: comprising Twelve full-coloured Maps, selected
from the 'Modern Atlas.' Royal 8vo. price 4s. 6d. half-bound.

**BUTLER'S ATLAS OF ANCIENT GEO-
GRAPHY**: enlarged to Twenty-four full-coloured Maps; with a
complete Index. Royal 8vo. price 12s. half-bound.

**BUTLER'S JUNIOR ATLAS OF ANCIENT
GEOGRAPHY**: comprising Ten full-coloured Maps, selected
from the 'Ancient Atlas.' Royal 8vo. price 4s. 6d. half-bound.

**BUTLER'S GENERAL ATLAS OF ANCIENT
AND MODERN GEOGRAPHY**: enlarged to Fifty-four full-
coloured Maps; with Two Indexes. Royal 4to. price 24s. half-
bound.

**BUTLER'S GEOGRAPHICAL COPY-
BOOKS**, or MAP PROJECTIONS, Ancient and Modern.
Oblong 4to. price 4s. each Set; or 7s. 6d. together.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, in 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth,
ON the RECEIVED TEXT of SHAKESPEARE'S DRAMATIC WRITINGS, and its IMPROVEMENT. By SAMUEL BAILEY, Author of 'Letters on the Philosophy of the Human Mind'—of which a Third Series is in preparation—and other Works.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

BRADLEY'S SCHOOL EDITIONS OF LATIN CLASSIC AUTHORS, IMPROVED BY WHITE.

A New Edition, in 12mo. price 3s. 6d. cloth,
CORNELIUS NEPOS, with English Notes and Questions. By the Rev. C. BRADLEY, M.A. New Edition, corrected and enlarged by the addition of Explanatory and Grammatical Notes, by the Rev. JOHN T. WHITE, M.A., First-Master of the Latin School, Christ's Hospital.

By the same Editor, New Editions,
BRADLEY'S EUTROPIUS, with English Notes, &c., corrected, enlarged and improved. 12mo. price 2s. 6d.

BRADLEY'S SELECTIONS from PHÆDRUS, with English Notes, &c., corrected and enlarged. 12mo. price 2s. 6d.

BRADLEY'S OVID'S METAMORPHOSES, with English Notes, &c., revised and improved. 12mo. price 4s. 6d.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Recently published, in post 8vo. price 2s. bound; or, with an Appendix of Latin Epithets, price 12s. bound,

GRADUS of the LATIN LANGUAGE, containing every Word used by the Poets of good authority. Compiled and prepared expressly for the Use of Eton, Westminster, Winchester, Harrow, Charterhouse and Rugby Schools; King's College, London; and Marlborough College. By C. D. YONGE, B.A. New Edition, revised and corrected; with an Appendix-Dictionary of Epithets classified according to their English Meaning.

YONGE'S DICTIONARY of LATIN EPI- THETS. 3s. 6d.

YONGE'S ENGLISH-GREEK LEXICON, containing all the Greek Words used by Writers of good authority. Second Edition, thoroughly revised, 4to. 21s.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

DR. BLOOMFIELD'S SMALLER GREEK TESTAMENT. In 12mo. with a New Map, price 7s. 6d. cloth,

DR. BLOOMFIELD'S GREEK TESTAMENT, with brief English Notes, Philological and Explanatory, for the use of Colleges and the Public Schools. The Eighth Edition, corrected and improved with a new Index.

Also, by Dr. BLOOMFIELD, New Editions,
 The GREEK TESTAMENT, with English Notes, for the use of Candidates for Holy Orders, Ministers, &c. Ninth Edition, greatly enlarged. 2 vols. 8vo. Map, price 48s.
SUPPLEMENTARY CRITICAL ANNOTATIONS on Ditto. 14s.

GREEK-ENGLISH LEXICON to the NEW TESTAMENT. Third Edition, improved. 12mo. price 7s. 6d.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL'S EXAMINATIONS OF FEMALE CANDIDATES FOR CERTIFICATES, 1862.

The Seventh Edition, in 12mo. price 1s. 6d.
GOLDSMITH'S DESERTED VILLAGE, with Notes and Rules of Syntax, Parsing and Analysis of Sentences, for Middle-Class Schools and Training Colleges. By WALTER M'LEOD, F.R.S.E., M.A., Head-Master of the Model School and Master of Method, Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea.

May also be had, in 12mo. price 1s. 6d.
MILTON'S PARADISE LOST, Book I, with a Prose Translation or Paraphrase, the Parsing of the more Difficult Words, Specimens of Analysis, and numerous Notes. By the Rev. J. HUNTER, M.A., formerly Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training College, Battersea.

* * * 'Paradise Lost,' Book I., and 'The Deserted Village,' are two of the books in which Female Candidates will be examined for Certificates in December next by the Committee of Council on Education.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

THE REV. DR. COLLIS'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Just published, in 12mo. price 3s. 6d. cloth,
PONTES CLASSICI, No. I. a Stepping-Stone from the beginning of Latin Grammar to Cæsar. By the Rev. J. D. COLLIS, D.D., Head-Master of Bromsgrove Grammar School.

Classical School-Books by the same Author,
PONTES CLASSICI, No. II. Greek, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

PONTICULUS GRÆCUS and LATINUS, price 1s. each.

PRAXIS LATINA, PART I. for Beginners, 2s. 6d.

PRAXIS LATINA, PART II. for Advanced Pupils, 3s.

PRAXIS GRÆCA, PART I. Accidence, Etymology, 2s. 6d.

PRAXIS GRÆCA, PART II. Syntax, 6s.

PRAXIS GRÆCA, PART III. Accentuation, 4s. 3s.

PRAXIS IAMBICA, Greek Tragic Verse-Book, 4s. 6d.

TIROCIINIUM GALLICUM, or French Gram- mar, 3s. 6d.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

NEW WORKS.

I.
DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY in AMERICA. Translated by HENRY REEVE, Esq. New Edition, with an Introductory Notice by the Translator. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

II.
LORD MACAULAY'S HISTORY of ENGLAND. Vol. VIII. completing the Edition in post 8vo. with Portrait and Memoir. Price 6s. [In March.]

III.
THE LIFE of SIR M. I. BRUNEL, C.E. By RICHARD BEAMISH, F.R.S. With a Portrait and Illustrations. 8vo. price 14s. [On Tuesday next.]

IV.
RECORDS of the MINISTRY of the Rev. E. T. MARCH PHILLIPS, M.A. By the Author of *My Life*, and *What shall I do with It?* Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

V.
SACRED and LEGENDARY ART: Containing Legends of the Angels and Archangels, the Evangelists, the Apostles, the Doctors of the Church, S. Mary Magdalene, the Patron Saints, the Martyrs, the Early Bishops, the Hermits, and the Warrior Saints of Christendom, as represented in the Fine Arts. By Mrs. JAMESON. Third Edition; with 17 Etchings and 180 Woodcuts. 2 vols. square crown 8vo. 31s. 6d.

Also by Mrs. JAMESON, in the same Series,
LEGENDS of the MONASTIC ORDERS. Second Edition; with 11 Etchings and 88 Woodcuts. 1 vol. 28s.
LEGENDS of the MADONNA. Second Edition; with 27 Etchings and 165 Woodcuts. 1 vol. 28s.

VI.
OUTLINES of ASTRONOMY. By Sir JOHN F. W. HERSCHEL, Bart. K.H. Sixth Edition; with Plates and Woodcuts. 8vo. 18s.

VII.
EGYPTIAN SEPULCHRES and SYRIAN SHRINES. By EMILY A. BEAUFORT. Second Edition; with Illustrations and a Map. 8vo. post 8vo. 25s.

VIII.
THE CITY of the SAINTS; and ACROSS the ROCKY MOUNTAINS to CALIFORNIA. By Captain R. F. BURTON. Second Edition; with Maps and Illustrations. 8vo. 18s.

IX.
FOREST CREATURES. By CHARLES BONER. With 6 Illustrations in Lithography and 12 on Wood, drawn by G. HAMMER. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

X.
THE CHASE of the WILD RED DEER in the COUNTIES of DEVON and SOMERSET. By C. P. COLLYNS, of Dulverton. With 52 Illustrations. Square crown 8vo. 16s.

XI.
REVELATION and SCIENCE in re- spect to Bunsen's Biblical Researches, the Evidences of Christianity, the Moslem Cosmogony, &c. By the Rev. B. W. SAVILE, M.A. 8vo. [On Thursday next.]

XII.
GWILT'S ENCYCLOPEDIA of ARCHITECTURE, Historical, Theoretical, and Practical. Fourth and cheaper Edition. 8vo. 48s.

I. *History of Architecture.*
 1. Origin of Architecture.
 2. Architecture of various Countries.
 3. Architecture of Britain.
 II. *Theory of Architecture.*
 4. Construction.
 5. Materials used in Building.
 6. Use of Materials.
 7. Medium of Expression.
 III. *Practice of Architecture.*
 8. Principal Parts of a Building.
 9. Combination of Parts.
 10. Public Buildings.

With a Supplement on Gothic or Pointed Architecture, its Periods, Styles, &c.; a Glossary of Terms used by Architects; including an Alphabetical List of the principal Architects of all Times and Countries and their works, and a Catalogue of the most useful Works on Architecture; and a copious Index. Complete in One Volume of 1,104 pages, illustrated with 1,062 Engravings on Wood, by R. Braunsell, from Drawings by J. S. Gwilt.

"It should be possessed and used by every architectural student."
 BUILDER.
 London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

MOSELEY'S ENGINEERING AND MECHANICS.

New Edition, corrected, in 8vo. with Woodcuts, price 24s.

THE MECHANICAL PRINCIPLES of ENGINEERING and ARCHITECTURE. By the Rev. HENRY MOSELEY, M.A. F.R.S.

By the same Author, the 2nd Edition, fcap. 8vo. price 8s.

ILLUSTRATIONS of PRACTICAL MECHANICS.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

COLONEL MURE'S WORK on GRECIAN LITERATURE.

Now ready, Vols. I. to V. in 8vo. price 3l. 9s. cloth.

A CRITICAL HISTORY of the LANGUAGE and LITERATURE of ANCIENT GREECE. By WILLIAM MURE, of Caldwell.

Vols. I. to III. The Mythical Period, HOMER, HESIOD, and the Epic Cycle, and the Lyric Poets, Second Edition, 38s.
 Vol. IV. comprising Historical Literature to the Death of HERODOTUS, New Edition, 15s.

Vol. V. containing THUCYDIDES, XENOPHON, and the remaining Historians of the Attic Period, 18s.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

PROFESSOR DE LA RIVE'S WORK on ELECTRICITY.

In 3 vols. 8vo. with numerous Woodcuts, price 3l. 33s. cloth.

A TREATISE on ELECTRICITY, in Theory and Practice. By A. DE LA RIVE, late Professor in the Academy of Geneva. Translated for the Author by C. V. WALTON, F.R.S.

"One of the best text-books of electricity to be found in Europe." *Athenæum.*

"In the study of electricity the pupil will find the work of M. de la Rive the best of guides, — a truly philosophical and practical treatise, written by one who has extended the boundaries of the science by his own inventions and discoveries; who has searched with diligence every available source of information; and who possesses the rare power of perspicuity and popular exposition."
North British Review.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

MAUNDER'S GEOGRAPHICAL TREASURY.

A New Edition, corrected, in 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. with 7 Maps and 16 Steel Plates, price 10s. cloth.

THE TREASURY of GEOGRAPHY, Physical, Historical, Descriptive and Political; containing a Succinct Account of Every Country in the World, preceded by an Introductory Outline of the History of Geography; a familiar Inquiry into the Varieties of Race and Language exhibited by different Nations; and a View of the Relations of Geography to Astronomy and Physical Science. Commenced by the late SAMUEL MAUNDER; completed by W. HUGHES, F.R.G.S., late Professor of Geography in the College for Civil Engineers.
 London: Longman, Green, and Co. 14, Ludgate-hill.

MR. CHARLES KENT'S NEW POEMS.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth,
DREAMLAND: I. Shakspeare at Shutter—
 2. Haunter at Woodstock—3. Surrey at Windsor—4. Spenser at Kilkenny—5. Milton at Cripplegate—6. Butler at Earlsborough—7. Dryden at Soho—8. Pope at Twickenham—9. Young at Welwyn—10. Thomson at Richmond—11. Shenstone at Leamington—12. Falconer at Seton—13. Johnson at Streatham—14. Goldsmith at Edgeware—15. Burns at Mossgiel—16. Cowper at Olney—17. Byron at Newstead—18. Shelley at Marlow—19. Scott at Abbotsford—20. Wordsworth at Rydal. With other Poems. By W. CHARLES KENT, Barrister-at-Law.

Also, New Edition, uniform with the above, price 5s.

ALETHEIA; or, the Doom of Mythology.

With other Poems.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

A New Edition, in 18mo. price 1s. 6d. cloth.

THE BOOK of OBJECT-LESSONS. By W. J. LAKE, Master of the City of London National Schools, St. Andrew's, Holborn. Fifth Edition, revised.

"A valuable aid to teachers; a storehouse of well-selected material on given topics, but as furnishing also some good models of the method of arrangement." *Journal of Education.*
 "We commend this book to junior teachers, not only as a Paper for the Schoolmaster."
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

APPROVED SCHOOL-BOOKS by the REV. DR. KENNEDY.

A New Edition, in 12mo. price 3s. 6d. cloth,

ELEMENTARY LATIN GRAMMAR for the Use of Schools. By the Rev. B. H. KENNEDY, D.D., Head-Master of Shrewsbury School.

Also by the Rev. Dr. KENNEDY, New Editions,
KENNEDY'S TIROCIINIUM; or, First Latin Reading. 12mo. 2s.

KENNEDY'S SECOND LATIN READING-BOOK. 12mo. 5s.

KENNEDY'S CHILD'S LATIN PRIMER. 12mo. 2s.

KENNEDY'S LATIN VOCABULARY, on Etymological Principles. 12mo. 3s.

PALÆSTRA STILI LATINI; or, Materials for Translation into Latin Prose, selected and progressively arranged. 12mo. 6s.

CURRICULUM STILI LATINI: a Course of Examples for Practice in the Style of the best Latin Prose Authors. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

KENNEDY'S ELEMENTS of GREEK GRAMMAR. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

PALÆSTRA MUSARUM: Materials for Translation into Greek Verse. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

MR. BENTLEY'S NEW PUBLICATIONS, NOW READY.

I.
DR. MOMMSEN.

The HISTORY of ROME, from the EARLIEST TIME to the PERIOD of its DECLINE. By DR. THEODOR MOMMSEN. Translated with the Author's sanction, and Additions, by the Rev. WILLIAM F. DICKSON. With a Military Map of Italy; and with an Introduction by Dr. SCHMIDT. 2 vols. I. and II. Crown 8vo. 15s.

II.
THE DEAN OF CHICHESTER.

The SECOND VOLUME of the LIVES of the ARCHBISHOPS of CANTERBURY: The Anglo-Norman Period. By WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D., Dean of Chichester. 8vo. 18s.

III.
LADY CHATTERTON.

SELECTIONS from the WORKS of PLATO. Translated from the Greek. By GEORGIANA LADY CHATTERTON, Author of 'Home Sketches,' 'Selections and Translations from the Works of Jean Paul Richter,' &c. Fcap. 8vo. 4s.

IV.
JOHN TIMBS.

ANECDOTE LIVES of WITS and HUMORISTS. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. Including—Swift—Steele—Sheridan—Ponson—Foote—Goldsmith—The Two Colman—Rev. Sydney Smith—Theodore Hook. In 2 handsome vols. with Portraits, &c. Post 8vo. strongly bound, 7s. 6d.

"Executed in Mr. Timbs's best manner."—*Daily News*.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS BUCOLICA, GEORGICA et ENEIS. With English Notes by C. D. YONGE. With Notes from the Note-book of the Provost of Eton, Dr. Munro, Professor Key, &c. Post 8vo. strongly bound, 7s. 6d.

Extract from Author's Preface.—"My thanks are due to that well-known and most accomplished scholar, the Provost of Eton (Dr. Hawtrey), who most kindly lent me the whole body of the valuable MS. Notes on Virgil which he had accumulated in the period of thirty-five years, during which he was Assistant and Head Master at Eton; to Professor Key, to whose acuteness I am indebted for many valuable Notes, and for some wholly original interpretations of some of the most difficult passages; to Mr. George Long and Dr. Munro, the celebrated editor of Lucretius, for much similar assistance; and to Dr. R. G. Latham, for a most elaborate excursus on the Ethnology of Ancient Italy, as indicated in the seventh book, and in some passages in the eighth and tenth, to the value of which his unrivalled reputation in that branch of learning is a testimony far beyond any praise of mine."

VI.
DR. CUMMING.

READINGS on the PROPHECY OF ISAIAH. By the Rev. Dr. CUMMING. Fcap. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

VII.
AUTHOR OF 'VONVED THE DANE.'

HEARTS of OAK; or, Naval Yarns. By the Author of 'Vonved the Dane: a Romance of the Baltic Sea.' Post 8vo.

VIII.
HON. MISS E. EDEN.

The AUTOBIOGRAPHY of a WORKING MAN. Edited by the Hon. Miss E. EDEN.

IX.

FRANCATELLI'S COOK'S GUIDE. 1,100 Recipes and 40 Woodcuts. Price 5s. Including Instructions for the Services of Wines, denoting the order in which they should be drunk at the Dinner-Table.
"An admirable manual for every household."—*Times*.

X.

SECOND SERIES of the AUTOBIOGRAPHY and CORRESPONDENCE of MARY GRANVILLE (Mrs. DELANY). The Concluding Volumes, with Nine beautiful Portraits. These Concluding Volumes contain an Index of 80 pages to the whole Work. 50s.

The few copies of the First Series yet remaining may be had, price 50s.

XI.

LORD DUNDONALD'S (Lord Cochrane) AUTOBIOGRAPHY. With Four Charts and Portrait. 5s.

IN THE PRESS.

TEN YEARS' SPORTING ADVENTURES in SOUTH AFRICA. By C. W. BALDWIN, Esq. 8vo. with numerous Illustrations by Wolff.

The MILLENNIAL REST; or, the World As It Will Be. By the Rev. Dr. CUMMING. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The THIRD and FOURTH (concluding) VOLUMES of the CORRESPONDENCE of LORD AUCKLAND with his most DISTINGUISHED CONTEMPORARIES; including very interesting Particulars of the Private Life of William Pitt and His Majesty George the Third. These Volumes will contain a copious Index to the whole Work.

ROUGHING IT IN AUSTRALIA. By ARTHUR POLEHAMPTON, Esq. Fcap. 8vo.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street,
Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW WORKS.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

The PRIVATE DIARY of RICHARD DUKE of BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS, K.G. 3 vols. with Portrait, 31s. 6d.

"A very amusing chronicle. That it will be read with curiosity we cannot doubt."—*Athenæum*.

"This Diary is well written."—*Saturday Review*.

"These volumes are throughout lively and attractive, and fully sustain the Duke's character as an intellectual and inquiring man. The pictures of society are clever."—*Daily News*.

"This Diary is well worth reading, and may obtain considerable popularity. The writer's position gave him the entrée into circles more talked of than known, and his observations are marked by good sense and shrewdness."—*Globe*.

TRAVELS in the HOLY LAND. By FREDERICK BREMER. Translated by MARY HOWITT. 2 vols. 21s.

"This work is a good specimen of what travels should be—intelligent, unaffected, and giving exact, as distinguished from vague, impressions."—*Athenæum*.

RED, WHITE and BLUE; Sketches of Military Life. By the Author of 'FLEMISH INTERIORS.' 3 vols. with Illustrations, 31s. 6d.

FRENCH WOMEN of LETTERS. By JULIA KAVANAGH. 2 vols. 21s.

"Miss Kavanagh's book is a very good one. It will obtain not only a popular success, but also a permanent place in the library of the literary student."—*Examiner*.

The LIFE of J. M. W. TURNER, R.A. From Original Letters and Papers furnished by his Friends and Fellow Academicians. By WALTER THORNBURY. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, &c. 30s.

"A clever and highly-attractive work."—*Examiner*.

"A valuable addition to our artistic biography."—*Spectator*.

"The artist and connoisseur will long turn with interest to these able volumes."—*Sun*.

MEMOIRS of QUEEN HORTENSE, MOTHER of NAPOLEON III. 3 vols. Portrait, 21s.

"This work furnishes a compendious biography of the beautiful and unhappy queen more satisfactory than any we have yet met with."—*Daily News*.

DOWN SOUTH; or, an Englishman's EXPERIENCE at the SEAT of WAR in AMERICA. By S. PHILLIPS DAY, Esq., Special Correspondent of the *Morning Herald*. 2 vols. with Illustrations, 31s. [Just ready]

The LIFE of Admiral Sir CHARLES NAPIER, K.C.B.: with HIS CORRESPONDENCE. From his Private Papers. By Major-General ELMERS NAPIER. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait and Charts, 30s.

"A work of great interest, with much that is amusing for the general, and instructive to the professional, reader."—*Athenæum*.

LODGE'S PEERAGE and BARONETAGE for 1862. Under the special Patronage of HER MAJESTY, Thirty-first Edition, 1 vol. with the Arms beautifully engraved, handsomely bound, gilt edges, 31s. 6d.

The OKAVANGO RIVER. A Narrative of Travel, Exploration and Adventure. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSSON, Author of 'LAKE NGAMI,' 8vo. with Portrait of the Author and numerous Illustrations, 21s.

The ROMANCE of the FORUM; or, NARRATIVES, SCENES, and ANECDOTES from COURTS of JUSTICE. By PETER EYAN, Sergeant-at-Law. Price 5s. bound and illustrated, forming the New Volume of HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY.

WHAT CAN IT BE? or, the Fact FAMILY TRAVELLING INCOGNITO. Edited by LADY CAROLINE ELIOT. With an Illustration, 5s.

"A charming volume, characterized by taste and feeling, keen perception of natural beauty, and graceful fancy."—*Post*.

THE NEW NOVELS.

The LAST of the MORTIMERS. By the Author of 'MARGARET MAITLAND,' &c. 3 vols.
"A charming book—simple, quaint and fresh."—*Athenæum*.

WHICH DOES SHE LOVE? By COLBURN MAYNE, Esq. 3 vols.

LADY HERBERT'S GENTLE-WOMEN. By 'SILVERPEN.' 3 vols.
"A beautiful story."—*Daily News*.

A GREAT SENSATION. By E. HENEAGE DERING, Esq. 3 vols.

"By far the most fascinating novel that has made its appearance for some time. It has all the charm of a picture of fashionable life in the higher classes of society, given by one who is quick to discern as he is competent to describe."—*John Bull*.

FOREST KEEP. Dedicated to Lady TREVELYAN. 3 vols.
"A clever tale. The plot is well woven."—*Examiner*.

The CASTLEFORD CASE. By FRANCES BROWNE. 3 vols.
"One of the best novels of the season."—*Press*.

WHITE and BLACK: a Story of the SOUTHERN STATES. 3 vols.

The COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. By SCRUTATOR. 3 vols. [Feb. 21.]

CHAPMAN & HALL'S NEW WORKS.

NEW SERIAL by CHARLES LEVER,
To be completed in Twelve Monthly Parts, each Part to contain Two Illustrations by 'PHIZ.'

Just published, Part I. of

BARRINGTON. By Charles Lever, Author of 'Harry Lorrequer,' 'Charles O'Malley,' &c. With Illustrations by 'PHIZ.'

NEW NOVEL.

OLIVE BLAKE'S GOOD WORK: a Novel. By JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON, Author of 'A Book about Doctors.'

In 3 vols. post 8vo. 16s.

A HISTORY of the DISCOVERY of AMERICA, from COLUMBUS to FRANKLIN. By J. O. KOHL. [This day.]

1 vol. fcap. 8vo. with Illustrations, 8s.

The COMMON SIGHTS in the HEAVENS, and HOW to SEE and KNOW THEM. By Captain A. W. DRAYSON, R.A. [This day.]

MR. DICKENS'S NEW WORK.

In 3 vols. post 8vo. Fifth Edition,

GREAT EXPECTATIONS. By Charles DICKENS.

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW WORK.

In demy 8vo. price 11s. Vol. I. of

ORLEY FARM. By Anthony Trollope. With 20 Illustrations by J. E. Millais.

In 3 vols. fcap. 8vo. 18s. New Edition (being the Fifth) of

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING'S POETICAL WORKS.

In fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

TANNHÄUSER; or, the Battle of the BARDS: a Poem. By NEVILLE TEMPLE and EDWARD TREVOR. [Fourth Edition in the press.]

In 1 vol. fcap. 4to. price 21s. bound in an appropriate Ornamental Cover,

A HISTORY of DOMESTIC MANNERS and SENTIMENTS in ENGLAND DURING the MIDDLE AGES. By THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A. F.S.A. Hon. M.R.S.L., &c.; Corresponding Member of the Imperial Institute of France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres). Illustrated by upwards of 300 Engravings on Wood; with Illustrations from the Illuminations in Contemporary Manuscripts, and other sources, drawn and engraved by F. W. FAIRBOLT, Esq. F.S.A.

1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

WITCH STORIES. Collected by E. LYNN LINTON, Author of 'Azeth, the Egyptian,' &c.

1 vol. post 8vo. 8s.

MADAME RECAMIER; with a Sketch of the HISTORY of SOCIETY in FRANCE.

1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

TALES of ALL COUNTRIES. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

1 vol. post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

NOTES on FIELDS and CATTLE, from the DIARY of an AMATEUR FARMER. By the Rev. W. HOLT BEYER, M.A. Oxon. With Illustrations.

1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The HISTORY and LITERATURE of the CRUSADES. By VON SYBEL. Edited by LADY DUFF GORDON.

In post 8vo. with Illustrations, 10s. 6d.

OUR CRUISE in the CLAYMORE. With a VISIT to DAMASCUS and the LEBANON. By Mrs. HARVEY, of Ickwell-Bury.

In 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

BEATEN PATHS, and THOSE WHO TROD THEM. By T. COLLEY GRATTAN, Author of 'Highways and Byways,' 'Traits of Travel,' 'Civilized America,' &c.

"We can justly say of this book that it is one of the most amusing that has appeared this season. None of the anecdotes are stale, nothing is spun out, nothing is given second-hand, and there is a freshness of narrative in the style which makes us rank it very high in the class under which it is comprehended."—*Press*.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1862.

LITERATURE

Gatherings from the Pit-Heaps; or, the Allens of Shinee-Rov. By Coleman Collier. (Newcastle-on-Tyne, Barkas & Wilson; London, Hamilton, Adams & Co.)

THE noble qualities of English operatives are best seen in those periods of sudden trial which test the stuff of heroes. If the tourist would know of what sort are our fishermen, whose villages fringe our coasts, let him wait till on some stormy day a wreck is in sight, and death is waiting to devour the luckless tenants of the sinking ship. Peril, imminent and unexpected, is the position in which the grandeur of British character stands forth in its full proportions. Give a terrible and stupendous disaster—such a disaster as in some department of industrial enterprise almost every year brings us, and let British workmen be present in the scene, either as victims or spectators—and the consequence will invariably be an exhibition of noble daring, or magnificent fortitude, or unselfish devotion, such as it is impossible to obtain under other conditions. The drama of the Hartley Colliery will not speedily fade from the recollections of men who cried aloud with consternation on receiving the intelligence that almost the entire male population of a Northumbrian pit-village was, by the sudden choking of a shaft, imprisoned in a mine, under circumstances that left only the faintest hope for their rescue from the most horrible of all forms of death. It was some relief to be assured that prodigious exertions were being made to recover the wretched captives. Hour after hour the result of that awful race against death was awaited with agonies of suspense. Wherever two friends met, the first question was if any fresh intelligence had come from the pit-mouth, round which wives, soon to be made widows, and children, shortly to become orphans, stood in silent anguish, turning prayerful eyes to heaven. That scene round the pit mouth was ever present in every home throughout the land. The hum and murmur raised by the awe-struck multitude as they received each fresh announcement of progress made in clearing the shaft were a deep melancholy music sweeping over the whole land. Then came the yet sadder news that the work, bravely wrought by day and by night without cessation, had been finished all too late; that the mine had been re-entered only for the explorers to find it in possession of the solemn power that, sooner or later, grasps all life. Hard men felt their eyes grow dim with tears as they read that awful message—that poem which, in a few brief minutes, had been sent by electric wires to every corner of the land. Death had come to those poor workmen after they had endured the extremes of starvation by cold and hunger; but when he arrived to claim them as his own, he found love watching over them. And as strong human love had grouped them, so death left them. Fathers were found with their little lads lying in their arms. Brothers had embraced each other, and then composed themselves to rest. Removed somewhat from that congregation, so ghastly and, at the same time, so beautiful, were strong men who had died hard. With pathetic thoughtfulness for others and heroic forgetfulness of self, on which it fills us with admiration and self-abasement to reflect, these fine fellows had crawled away from human companionship, so that their death-agonies might not distress those who were speedily to follow them to the unseen world. Other particu-

lars came. From records kept by the sufferers themselves it appeared that they had occupied the period of their captivity with religious exercises, listening to the exhortations of devout comrades, and offering up supplications to the Heavenly Father who hears human prayers, however dismal and obscure may be the corner of the earth in which they are uttered. This last touch was not needed to rouse the heart of the nation. Already from her mournful seclusion the widowed Queen had sent her message of love to those other widows sitting by desolate hearths. Already the deep sympathy of the nation at large was bent on an appropriate work of benevolence.

The character of the pit operative has been greatly maligned. The pitman of popular literature and popular caricature, besotted and grotesquely brutal, is as unreal a character as can be found in fiction. One could almost wish that the case stood otherwise, for the stories told about him are so droll that every lover of humour would believe them if he could. Burly and drunken, slow to speak but quick to strike, this fabulous personage carries ruffianism to such a pitch, that by sheer excess of violence and utter abandonment of all moral rule, he excites laughter rather than aversion. At every well-dressed stranger who wanders over the colliery tramway, he "heaves half a brick," just as mechanically as an agricultural labourer raises the hat from his servile head. If, by some strange chance, the parson encountering him in a walk observes that it is a fine day, his response is, "Who said it wasn't?—do you want to argy?" He meditates the possibility of getting a divorce from his wife, because she refuses to put away the babe from her breast, and suckle a bull-pup in preference to her own offspring. And when, in some whim of unaccustomed docility, he has heard a Methodist preacher give an outline of the Christian scheme, he only nods his head maliciously at his wife, and observes, "Told ee so, Bet,—told ee so; told ee we should never hear the news when we gave up seeing *Bell's Life*." Such is the pitman of literary representation, as he appears unshorn and savage, pipe in mouth and beer in head, breaking the Queen's peace and his neighbour's limbs at every opportunity. Such is the pitman whom the pencil of *Punch* has made familiar, and in whom Mr. Coleman Collier believes, and wishes others to believe. Mr. Collier is indignant at any suggestion that the Northumbrian pitman is less black than he is painted,—that the grime of skin bestowed by his arduous and perilous toil is no fit emblem of his moral condition,—and that, taken at the worst, he is no worse, and taken at the best he is considerably better, than the ordinary representative of any other class of well-paid operatives.

The son of a Methodist preacher of the Black Country, familiar from boyhood with the habits of Northumbrian pitmen, Sir William Atherton, the Attorney-General, addressing the Durham colliers at Newbottle, in the course of the last year, on the occasion of a new Wesleyan chapel being opened to the public, described the Northumbrian miners as a "very greatly-improved class," and as "having left off debasing habits." This certainly is not extravagant praise; but, coming from the lips of a man who, as the son of a pitman's preacher, has known the workmen of the Northern coal-field from his boyhood, it carries considerable authority and weight. Moderate, however, as the commendation is, it is too strong to please Mr. Coleman Collier, who maintains that coal-miners are "lowest in the social scale," that they spend their high wages on nothing

save "the gratification of animal appetites," and that their moral condition is on the whole too bad for public description. In support of these accusations preferred against a numerous body of valuable English workmen, Mr. Coleman Collier cites triumphantly "the official information furnished under the Royal Education Commission, by Mr. A. Foster," who maintains that the moral atmosphere of the north-country mining districts is poisonous with drunkenness, adultery, incest, and every vice of sense and cruel imagination that disgraces modern civilization. "Thus," says Mr. Coleman Collier, "while from Her Majesty's Attorney-General we have a representation that education and Methodism have cured the Durham colliers of drunkenness and all other debased habits, from Her Majesty's Assistant-Commissioner of Education we have the testimony, founded upon inquiry at the spot, that excessive indulgence in meat and drink are the least amongst the depravities which characterize that portion of the population." From extended and familiar personal observation of our mining workmen in the north, we are able to state without hesitation that in their widely-opposed pictures of the same class, Sir William Atherton has very much understated the visible moral improvement referred to, and that Mr. Foster, by his exaggerations and animadversions, has proved himself an injudicious and ill-informed public servant,—a person most unfit to "report officially" on the "moral condition" of any section of his fellow-countrymen. Sneering at the Attorney-General, who would "seem to suggest that though coal-districts are black, they are comely—that Methodism has made an Arcadia of them," Mr. Coleman Collier is unable to mention a single debasing habit laid aside by the Northumbrian miners since John Wesley's first visit to Newcastle in 1742.

We can and will name a few debasing habits which even Mr. Collier will allow have either become altogether obsolete or are fast going out of fashion amongst them. Bull-baiting has been discontinued. Cock-fighting is no longer the regular holiday pastime of the miners. Ferocious dog-fights and badger-baiting are now only the secret amusements of a fast-diminishing minority. Fatal prize-fights, or chance pugilistic encounters, which once were the regular events of every hopping and open-air jollification, are now of rare occurrence. We could add statistics about other matters which, to use Mr. Foster's delicate language, "may not be described," that show the hidden waters of the poor miner's life to be less turbid and unwholesome than the Assistant of the Royal Education Commission would have us believe. We prefer, however, to direct attention to certain features of another side of the Wear and Tyne-side colliers. Mr. Foster and Mr. Coleman Collier direct our attention to "the repulsive aspect" of the pit-villages, and would almost wish us to regard the black dust of their straggling ways and yards as evidence of moral turpitude on the part of their inhabitants. Would it not have been more just to the humble workmen, whose public reputation is seriously affected by such criticism, if the reporter had expended a few words on the care displayed by the pitmen of many villages in cultivating gardens that decorate their dingy abodes, and enable their owners to bear off prizes at horticultural shows which are altogether maintained by pitmen themselves? Surely, the pen that draws attention to "the scanty sleeping accommodation" of the pitman's cabin, ought in common fairness to inform the reader that not only is the pitman's home always remarkable for its good furniture, often of solid

mahogany, its costly four-post bedsteads and rich clean bedding, but that the spacious room on the ground-floor, in which he and his family repose at night, unlike the little fusty closets in which our southern workmen die of typhoid fever, is invariably clean to nicety, and well ventilated by the wholesome breeze which comes in whenever the door is opened. The outward aspect of our pit-villages is repulsive; but our miners do not build them,—they only furnish and inhabit them. Northumbrian pitmen, say the self-complacent reporters, "earn high wages, which they know no way of spending but in the gratification of animal appetites." Let an observant stranger walk on any market-day into the magnificent market which is first, even amongst the fine public buildings of Newcastle, and he will be struck with the numbers of stalls at which singing-birds, doves, pigeons and fancy rabbits are exposed for sale; and if he ask who are expected to purchase such a variety of pets, he will be told "the pitmen when they come into town on pay-night." The fondness of the Northumbrian miner for such live-pets as canaries and timid creatures, whose charms are altogether independent of brute force and animal ferocity, is one of many fine traits that give the lie to his careless traducers. A saunter through one of the "repulsive" pit-villages will be enough to convince the curious observer how general and strongly marked is this amiable feature of black-country life. Window after window he will see blocked up with birdcages and pots of flowering geraniums, and through the open doors he will see other pets—not huge bull-dogs, but the more delicate of domestic animals, keeping up cheerful life round the hearth-stone which, in Northumbria, always glows with a bright fire when the wind blows cold. An Assistant Education Commissioner who deems that the pitman's highest enjoyments are "full feeding and excessive drinking," may also be startled to hear that these gormandizing drunkards are as a body more given to the cultivation of music than any other class of British workmen. Such is, however, the case. In many districts, each large colliery village has its own band; and the musical contests between the bands of adjacent villages are periodic festivities, looked forward to with as much interest and criticized with as much zest as the performances of metropolitan operas are welcomed and discussed by more refined amateurs. Workmen remarkable for their love of flowers, music and dumb animals, cannot be wholly degraded and besotted, Mr. Foster!

Another accusation preferred against the poor men who, according to Mr. Collier, live "in the midst of the uproar of a moving hell of profligacy and misery," and struggle on through one unending quagmire of pollution and vile desires that "rivals in flagitiousness, loathsomeness and virulence any described or alluded to by Paul as existing among the Greeks and Romans." The charge is that which asks us to believe in the intellectual sloth of the class from whom George Stephenson sprang. It seems almost incredible that men who have spent some time in the districts where almost every parish contains a man who by shrewdness and perseverance has raised himself to comparative opulence from a condition of lowly labour, should be found to support such a charge. Why, self-education and self-help are such matters of course in the land where the engineer of the Stockton and Darlington Railway did his sternest work, that men who, to use a current phrase, have "made themselves out of nothing" are there the rule, instead of the exception, of commercial strife.

The old distich of the northern coalfield—

Trapper, Trammer, Hewer,
Under-Overman and then Viewer,

shows how common it has been for generations for a Northumbrian miner to work up from the lowest to the highest grade of his vocation. Even Mr. Foster, blind as he is to nearly every matter which it was his business to be observant of, cannot shut his eyes to the fact that many of the abandoned class, whose vices he deprecates, do, by energy and continence and persevering toil, raise themselves to positions of trust, and sometimes of honour. "Nevertheless, it is true that, in connexion with almost every colliery, there are men whose *intelligence and good conduct, the result of religious feeling*, have raised them from the lowest grades to situations of trust. The instances are very rare in *neglecters or despisers of religion* attaining such promotion. I inquired again and again for a single instance of it, but no one seemed to be able to recollect one." If Mr. Foster would visit Newcastle and Sunderland any day with us, we could point out to him dozens of persons who have achieved the success he describes without the aid of a prudential observance of religious forms. One example we can give him off-hand, as no personal feeling can be pained thereby. George Stephenson, the pre-eminently successful workman of his generation, from the outset of his manly life, when he was brakeman of the ballast-engine on Willington Quay, till the time when he expired, full of honour and prosperity, was at no period distinguished either for orthodoxy or earnestness on matters pertaining to religion. Mr. Foster will, perhaps, on reflection modify the following statement: "Be it that in that class nothing but religion can deliver a man from the life of *brutish degradation*, which seems to be the natural inheritance of the collier, and can render him the intelligent and faithful servant who alone is to be trusted with responsibilities involving the lives of his fellow-workmen; or be it merely that the employers have some superstitious belief about religious men being the most trustworthy,—the fact is the same, admitted on all hands, and becoming a reason that the most sceptical can appreciate on behalf of religious education. May this little leaven leaven the whole lump."

One fact more about the intellectual condition of operatives in the mining districts. Reared from infancy amidst machinery, they regard steam-engines as southern labourers regard their cart-horses, and are as familiar with complex mechanical contrivances as Suffolk peasants are with the simplest implements of husbandry. The consequence is, that they spend their days in a rude school of practical engineering, and almost imperceptibly acquire knowledge in which the workman of other regions does not in any way participate. The children of pit-villages, instead of making dirt-pies, amuse themselves with constructing models of engineering apparatus. Every pitman's cabin contains an eight-day clock, which is kept in order either by its owner or by one of those self-taught mechanicians with which the little mining communities abound. It seems to us that this state of things is irreconcilable with "the brutish degradation" which Mr. Foster attributes to the men he so reprehensibly attacks.

Some time since we had occasion to spend many weeks in constant and familiar intercourse with the Northumbrian pitmen, and we were struck by their great moral and intellectual superiority over Staffordshire miners. Without any formal introduction we passed amongst them, going from village to village, in quarters remote from the habitations of the wealthy. Far from being saluted with brick-

bats and curses, we were hospitably entertained by men whom, though they have not basked in the sun of a resident gentry, we make bold to speak of as "nature's rugged gentlemen." On first acquaintance they seemed rude and churlish. The traditions of old border independence, directly antagonistic to that obsequiousness which is the worst relic of feudal manners in our southern counties, forbid them to address their social superiors with titles of respect. They never "uncover to a gentleman," or call him "sir"; and they speak of the wealthiest magnates amongst the commoners of the two counties without the prefix "Mister" or "Squire." But we found them intelligent, loyal, generous and sensitive. Repeatedly we partook of their "good cheer," their dark bread and tea, their cheese and ale, and the only occasion of our giving transient offence to any one of them was when we offered to pay our host for our share of a meal which we had consumed together on terms of equality. We spoke with them on a variety of subjects, and found them well informed on matters within their range of daily observation, and alive to the progress of remote affairs. More than once an honest fellow, clenching his fist, and sending out a flash of indignation from beneath contracted eyebrows, asked in deep pit-dialect, "Bot what does Poonsh mean by telling all the warld that we're nae better than savages?" There are some who will smile and some who will be pained at learning that Northumbrian miners resent the *Punch* caricatures which have caused so much amusement. Of course we always endeavoured to pacify our sensitive friends by explaining that *Punch* illustrated life in Staffordshire, not in the Northumbrian mining districts. But usually this explanation was regarded as nothing more than a kindly attempt to heal the wounds of their self-love. "Ay, thee beest *vara smooth*," observed one old lady, a fine specimen of a "clever" pit-village dame, in answer to the suggestion "but thee can't frae the Sooth, and a' they that coom frae the Sooth are *vara smooth*."—"Hist, lad," interjected, in deep guttural notes, the woman's son, "whan thee gangest back to Lunnon, joost mak' thae Poonsh-writing lads coom frae the Sooth an' tak' a lodg'ing in Newcassel or Gateshead, an' let 'em, like thee, *coom oot an' see us*. We shall be *vara guid* frins than."

Workmen and masters live on better terms now than they did in the days of our immediate ancestors; and it is good to find a Northumbrian collier wishing to be thought well of in a city he has never seen. A generation since, English society was literally divided into "two nations," who from time to time stood face to face, gazing defiantly at each other, as hostile armies might on the day of battle. The one party nursed a proud disdain, the other a bitter sense of wrong; the deep vindictive hate of brothers warring upon brothers being a moral feature common to both. The few good men who volunteered to act as arbiters between the belligerents, and argued in favour of amicable arrangement of questions in dispute, were deemed idle theorists, simple enthusiasts, or designing knaves bent on private ends. Indeed, the task of the mediator was a hopeless one, and his reward the unjust judgment of those whom he sought to benefit. They were the days when polite people knew nothing of England's workmen save the *work* they did. They were useful machines and nothing else. It was enough to inquire *what they wrought*; the gentle rarely cared to ask *what they were*.

Thank Heaven, we live in brighter weather and breathe a freer air now! A revolution has been brought about in the workman's lot; and,

N° 1
to his
princi
availa
seldom
have
previ
with
paper
den
His
more
mill
havin
of a
manu
Mutu
prim
quest
could
the p
in ev
topic
ance
scare
time
them
A St
&c
Nev
than
as a
confi
of a
puzz
is
poet
danc
hyst
root
S
his
his
and
plea
For
of f
in h
facu
a na
sati
trut
dom
est
or i
hum
(ray
the
ject
the
all
it r
aba
the
yon
em
mis
to l
of
qu
tal
ma
of
con
tal
me
the
res
wi
ou

to his honour be it said, the change has been principally effected by himself. Seizing on all available means of education, he has not seldom achieved a degree of culture that would have been honourable to a gentleman in any previous century. His reading-room is stored with healthy literature; a well written newspaper, instead of the old-fashioned shallow demagogue, instructs him on public events. His respect for law and order could not be more essentially conservative if he owned a mill with all its plant and stock, instead of having little or nothing beyond the furniture of a narrow home, the daily earnings of manual toil, and his prudent investment in a Mutual Benefit Society. Men still in their prime can remember when the absorbing question of politicians was how the State could best contrive to support its poor. At the present time, in every factory and village, in every city and rural hamlet, the favourite topic of the poor themselves is how, by insurance against death, sickness, casualty and scarcity of labour, they may best manage at all times, be they good or be they hard, to support themselves.

A Strange Story. By the Author of 'Rienzi,' &c. 2 vols. (Low & Co.)

NEVER did tale bear title more appropriate than 'A Strange Story.' Whether it be read as a romance,—or as the Bridgewater Treatises confirmed, or upset, in fiction,—or as a work of art, in which the novelist delights to set puzzles with the view of solving them,—it is "a strange story." Magic and science, poetry and prose, meet here in a sort of witch-dance. The tale will be a torment for any bystander who has not "eaten of the insane root."

Sir E. Lytton shall explain the argument of his tale:—

"There are not," says M. Maine de Biran in his 'Anthropologie,' towards the close of his last and loftiest work—"There are not only two principles opposed to each other in Man, there are three. For there are, in him, three lives and three orders of faculties. Though all should be in accord and in harmony between the sensitive and the active faculties which constitute Man, there would still be a nature superior, a third life which would not be satisfied; which would make felt (*ferait sentir*) the truth that there is another happiness, another wisdom, another perfection, at once above the greatest human happiness, above the highest wisdom, or intellectual and moral perfection of which the human being is susceptible." * * * "The relations (*rappports*) which exist between the elements and the products of the three lives of Man are the subject of meditation, the fairest and finest, but also the most difficult. The Stoic Philosophy shows us all which can be most elevated in active life; but it makes abstraction of the animal nature, and absolutely fails to recognize all which belongs to the life of the spirit. Its practical morality is beyond the forces of humanity. Christianity alone embraces the whole Man. It dissimulates none of the sides of his nature, and avails itself of his miseries and his weakness in order to conduct him to his end in showing him all the want that he has of a succour more exalted." In the passages thus quoted, I imply one of the objects for which this tale has been written."

After defending the use of supernatural machinery as "indispensable to the highest form of romantic narrative, the Epic," our novelist concludes:—

"One could not tell the most extravagant fairy tale so as to rouse and sustain the attention of the most infantine listener, if the tale were told as if the tale-teller did not believe in it. But when the reader lays down this Strange Story, perhaps he will perceive through all the haze of Romance the outlines of these images suggested to his reason:

Firstly, the image of sensuous, soulless Nature, such as the materialist had conceived it. Secondly, the image of Intellect, obstinately separating all its inquiries from the belief in the spiritual essence and destiny of man, and incurring all kinds of perplexity and resorting to all kinds of visionary speculation before it settles at last into the simple faith which unites the philosopher and the infant. And Thirdly, the image of the erring, but pure-thoughted, visionary, seeking overmuch on this earth to separate soul from mind, till innocence itself is led astray by a phantom, and reason is lost in the space between earth and the stars."

The ground taken in illustration of the above definitions is prepared in the very first chapter. Fenwick, the representative of Intellect, is a materialist physician, who, by sarcastic controversy, destroys the practice of another physician,—the latter being one of those modern experimentalists who would revive and utilize the wonders of ancient occult science; and who, hovering betwixt sanity and illusion, without any system to propound or any great benefit to exhibit as result, exercise a strong and unwholesome influence on the spirits of the imaginative. The unsuccessful physician dies in narrow circumstances, and bequeaths to his adversary, who watches his deathbed, a doom of mystical retribution. "The shadows you have mocked in my person," says the expiring man (the above not being quotation, but paraphrase), "shall become your tyrants, torturers, teachers." The materialist, in short, is to be terrified into belief and taught prayer; partly through the evidence of his senses, partly through the appeal to his affections.

Now whether this argument be new or trite, —whether its solution satisfy or surprise the philosophical, these facts, of themselves, will in no respect impair the sympathy of any real novel-reader. Such an one will be equally thankful for preparation, or delighted by astonishment. He will be drawn along the protracted, dismal path of *Clarissa Harlowe's* sufferings, apprehended at an early stage of her tragic history; he will follow the fate of the *Ravenswood* house, in Scott's novel, like one who cannot fall out of step with a funeral march when once the death-tune has fascinated him; but he will be for this very aptitude all the more quick to weep tears of joy when *Hermione* moves on her pedestal, and when *Paulina* says—

Turn, good Lady,
Our Perdition is found.

The appointed punisher of the materialist Fenwick, we need hardly mention, is Margrave the wizard, a man steeped in sin, who has contrived, when on the point of death, to renew his youth, and who, in a semi-animal state, with the hope of discovering the secret of eternal life flings himself half-consciously into a course of the most dark and daring crimes, maintained by his command over devils. It will be owned that the existence of a villain like this, moving about among the men and women of England during this nineteenth century of ours, strains our credulity heavily; but, seeing that to such a hideous monster as the young and beautiful Margrave nothing was impossible, that he could fascinate his victims at the distance of several miles to do his abominable will by the aid of a steel wand with a magnetic wire in it, we find that his contrivances are awkward as compared with what they might have been;—even admitting Sir E. Lytton's obvious idea, which is to show the incompleteness of diabolical mischief. There is no fair fight against it till the catastrophe arrives—a catastrophe which might have been brought about at any moment, in place of its coming, as it should have come, in a tale of this quality, like an inevitable doom. Sir Philip Derval, another modern magi-

cian, who commands beneficent spirits by the agencies of a steel casket, and who places himself in direct antagonism to this sorcerer whom he denounces, is disposed of, by a sudden murder, in a fashion too summary to content any one interested in the struggle betwixt the ministers of Heaven and Hell. Dr. Fenwick, again, who tells the tale, is hardly self-consistent as an investigator. Not only must we take the facts narrated by this sceptic for granted, but we feel that he drifts about, in the midst of tremendous marvels, in a strange and aimless fashion, unbefitting an acute and enterprising man of science. If the tale mean anything, the hero, by getting possession of the steel wand, and by paralyzing the sorcerer who owned it, must have been convinced, against his will, that there ARE such things as diabolical influences, not to be accounted for by a thread of wire laid in the palm of the hand, nor a morsel of metal traced with obsolete Eastern characters. Yet, when he holds absolute power in his grasp, he grants a ransom and respite to the horrible agent of Evil, whom he has learnt to know as no human being, but a *simulacrum*—a showy monster, and lets loose on the world, for new crimes and horrors, the very creature who has virtually laid waste the happiness of the woman in whom his heart's life is bound up. He tampers with untruth as no sincere and strong man would do; and this, when he is convinced of the falsity of his antagonist, and before his faith has been sufficiently quickened by sorrow to make him give way to belief in a miraculous salvation unsupported by reason. Again, the love-adventure, entangled in the web of the sceptic's life, which disentangles him from false conclusions by marshalling a counter-charm against the active presence of vicious magic, is not happily conceived. Fenwick is enamoured, on first sight, of the girl who inhabits the house of the rival whom he had mocked to death. Lillian, the visionary, is one of those stainless creatures (as befits "a Strange Story") among whom—so the oracles say—are to be found persons endowed with prevision and second-sight, and as such becomes a ready prey to the abominable Margrave, who fancies that, by subjugating her, he may learn (so runs the mad superstition) by what means, or crimes, or sacrifices—no matter the amount,—he may prolong his life. The instant fascination of Fenwick by Lillian Ashleigh is at variance with his character as displayed by himself. She has little charm beyond those of delicate beauty and a dreamy temperament such as will throw a spell over a visionary like Shelley, but not over a man constituted like our hero. She is necessary, we concede, to the working of the machinery of the tale; but the unreality of such a pair of lovers impairs our interest in it, whether it be viewed from the side of romance or of probability. Lillian, by the way, is not the first bewildered or incomplete heroine on whom Sir Edward Lytton has bestowed pains. The predilection is not a happy one—one not belonging to health of mind or soundness of art. The suggestion of nervous physical disease mixed up with Lillian's aberrations, which places her at the mercy of the wretch with the steel wand, is an unpleasant element in a story, be it ever so "strange." We cannot but recall, by contrast, such widely different studies in fiction of mental distraction as Richardson's *Clementina*—as Scott's *Madge Wildfire*. The consciousness in the Italian maiden crazed midway betwixt love and devotion strikes every one as real; the unconsciousness of the poor, light-witted Scotch vagabond is equally true;—because both give out that broken speech which does not pre-

cisely represent thoughts, but is what falls from human lips. Sir E. Lytton is not happy in making his dialogue mark character. He has small power over those words which burn, by indication. Lillian's madness is as much too consistently mad, as the confessions of the monstrous Margrave are too honest, too explicit, too complete to fit the demoniacal nature of one who, though the holder of the incredible steel wand, only maintained supremacy by that cunning reserve which makes the adroit gambler hide some one card, even from his confederate, or the criminal some one fact from his defender. Since the forbearance of an antagonist, such as Dr. Fenwick is described to have been, is next to an impossibility, the justification of it should have been more fascinating. As matters stand, we are reminded at every stage of this *Strange Story* of Scribe's later plays, in which a button dropped from the sleeve of a cavalier becomes one of the *dramatis personæ*, influencing the course of the story, whereas the wearer of the coat *minus* a button is little more than a lay-figure set in the positions of the plot.

We have to register a complaint against the amount of didactic matter which interferes with the interest of the romance. There can be no objection to a series of "Colloquies on Hallucination," in which any given author shall do his best to discuss the difficult subject, and support his own views by quotations from Kidd, Abercrombie and a host of other writers; but to mix up such discourse with incidents intended to rivet the attention—even as Miss Martineau did in her 'Illustrations of Political Economy'—is a manner of proceeding which will fail to satisfy either the scientific investigator or the reader of fiction. The objection that such imaginary pleadings are inevitably *ex parte* and one-sided remains behind.

Thus much in respect to verisimilitude of the principal characters through whose agency Sir Edward Lytton desires to work out his moral. And here let us express gratitude for the relief given to the ghastly marvels of the 'Strange Story' by the only woman in the book who excites in us anything like the interest attaching itself to a real human being; we mean Mrs. Poyntz. Her determination to rule, her mixture of worldly wisdom and womanly kindness are mixed in nice proportions—with the drawback already stated, that she does not so much talk as think aloud. But that so much care should have been lavished on a merely accessory person, who vanishes from the tale long ere it is closed, is hardly an artistic proceeding.

It remains for us to examine the "machinery" set in motion by a popular and gifted writer, whose study of Art in fiction is no new thing,—neither a concealed pursuit. Putting every other consideration aside, Sir E. Lytton's marvels grasp the reader and let him go again. They are huddled on one another too thickly. They are too openly prepared. They are too theatrical. We hear the scenery sliding in its grooves; we see the guardian of the foot-lights graduating the green and the white and the red glasses, which are to thrill us with their chill or lurid light when the moment shall arrive. It is not the extravagance of demand on our wonderment that distances us; it is the fact that we cannot escape from the artifices by which it is brought to pass, nor avoid feeling that, when the apparition presents itself, we are disposed to touch it, and say, "Is this lath and plaster? or is it a real goblin?"—that we are calm enough to inquire how far a poetical writer has philosophically fabricated it, in place of being hurried on by that nameless yet

distinct impulse, which thrills the heart of the reader because it has thrilled to the heart of the writer. We will give an extract from the last scenes of the book, in which Margrave the Magician, having been disappointed by losing his steel wand, tracks out Fenwick the Sceptic and his visionary wife, whose reason and life are in suspense, to Australia;—there to find some power of life-renewal, which the Magician's familiars had apprised him existed in districts where gold grew. The Magician arrives with a procession of Eastern slaves and satellites,—a hired murderer and a faithful woman;—openly states to Fenwick the colonist what his mission is,—namely, through Fenwick's agency to find the renewing power of life; proposing, in a very transparent manner, that half of the elixir shall be devoted to the restoration of the Sceptic's wife. Fenwick the Sceptic puts himself into the hands of Margrave the Magician, observing that the miscreant, long ago found out as such, gave his private orders to the faithful woman and to the hired murderer:—

"Margrave then, leaning his arm upon her shoulder, as he had leant it on mine, drew her away from the group into a neighbouring copse of the flowering eucalypti—mystic trees, never changing the hues of their pale green leaves, ever shifting the tints of their ash-grey, shedding bark. For some moments, I gazed on the two human forms, dimly seen by the glinting moonlight through the gaps in the foliage. Then, turning away my eyes, I saw, standing close at my side, a man whom I had not noticed before. His footstep, as it stole to me, had fallen on the sward without sound. His dress, though Oriental, differed from that of his companions, both in shape and colour; fitting close to the breast, leaving the arms bare to the elbow, and of an uniform ghastly white, as are the ceremonies of the grave. His visage was even darker than those of the Syrians or Arabs behind him, and his features were those of a bird of prey—the beak of the eagle, but the eye of the vulture. His cheeks were hollow; the arms, crossed on his breast, were long and fleshless. Yet in that skeleton form there was a something which conveyed the idea of a serpent's suppleness and strength; and as the hungry, watchful eyes met my own startled gaze, I recoiled impulsively with that inward warning of danger which is conveyed to man, as to inferior animals, in the very aspect of the creatures that sting or devour. At my movement the man inclined his head in the submissive Eastern salutation, and spoke in his foreign tongue, softly, humbly, fawningly, to judge by his tone and his gesture."

The company moved on to the scene of conjuration:—

"We passed through the meadow-lands, studded with slumbering flocks; we followed the branch of the creek which was linked to its source in the mountains by many a trickling waterfall; we threaded the gloom of stunted, misshapen trees, gnarled with the stringy bark which makes one of the signs of the strata that nourish gold; and at length the moon, now in all her pomp of light, mid-heaven amongst her subject stars, gleamed through the fissures of the cave, on whose floor lay the relics of antediluvian races, and rested in one flood of silvery splendour upon the hollows of the extinct volcano, with tufts of dank herbage, and wide spaces of paler sward, covering the gold below—Gold, the dumb symbol of organized Matter's great mystery, storing in itself, according as Mind, the informer of Matter, can distinguish its uses, evil and good, bane and blessing. Hitherto the Veiled Woman had remained in the rear with the white-robed skeleton-like image that had crept to my side un-awares with its noiseless step. Thus, in each winding turn of the difficult path at which the convoy, following behind me, came into sight, I had seen first the two gaily-dressed armed men, next the black bier-like litter, and last the Black-veiled Woman and the White-robed Skeleton. But now, as I halted on the table-land, backed by the mountain and fronting the valley, the woman left

her companion, passed by the litter and the armed men, and paused by my side, at the mouth of the moonlit cavern. There for a moment she stood, silent; the procession below mounting upward laboriously and slow; then she turned to me, and her veil was withdrawn. The face on which I gazed was wondrously beautiful, and severely awful. There was neither youth nor age, but beauty mature and majestic as that of a marble Demeter. 'Do you believe in that which you seek?' she asked, in her foreign melodious, melancholy accents.—'I have no belief,' was my answer. 'True science has none. True science questions all things, takes nothing upon credit. It knows but three states of the mind—Denial, Conviction, and that vast interval between the two, which is not belief, but suspense of judgment.' * * * The litter now ascended the height; its bearers halted; a lean hand tore the curtains aside, and Margrave descended, leaning, this time, not on the Black-veiled Woman, but on the White-robed Skeleton."

Then comes a colloquy, in which the Sceptic enters the lists against the half-human animal or magician, and in which Margrave, the aforesaid monster, expresses himself with a length and clearness wonderful for a man about to die, and impatient to reach the moment of rescue.—It is reached, however,—and the rites begin:—

"On the ground a wide circle was traced by a small rod, tipped apparently with sponge saturated with some combustible naphtha-like fluid, so that a pale lambent flame followed the course of the rod as Margrave guided it, burning up the herbage over which it played, and leaving a distinct ring. * * * On the ring thus formed were placed twelve small lamps fed with the fluid from the same vessel, and lighted by the same rod. The light emitted by the lamps was more vivid and brilliant than that which circled round the ring. Within the circumference, and immediately round the wood pile, Margrave traced certain geometrical figures in which, not without a shudder, that I overcame at once by a strong effort of will in murmuring to myself the name of 'Lillian,' I recognized the interlaced triangles which my own hand, in the spell enforced on a sleep-walker, had described on the floor of the wizard's pavilion. The figures were traced, like the circle, in flame, and at the point of each triangle (four in number) was placed a lamp, brilliant as those on the ring. This task performed, the caldron, based on an iron tripod, was placed on the wood pile. And then the woman, before inactive and unheeded, slowly advanced, knelt by the pile, and lighted it. The dry wood crackled and the flame burst forth, licking the rims of the caldron with tongues of fire. Margrave flung into the caldron the particles we had collected, poured over them first a liquid colourless as water, from the largest of the vessels drawn from his coffer, and then, more sparingly, drops from small crystal phials, like the phials I had seen in the hand of Philip Derval. Having surmounted my first impulse of awe, I watched these proceedings, curious yet disdainful, as one who watches the mummeries of an enchanter on the stage. 'If,' thought I, 'these are but artful devices to inebriate and fool my own imagination, my imagination is on its guard, and reason shall not, this time, sleep at her post!'"

The duty of this foolish Fenwick (we must call him so, in spite of all his creator's assertions to the contrary) was to feed the fire for six hours:—

"One hour passed away, the fagots under the caldron burned clear in the sullen sultry air. The materials within began to seethe, and their colour, at first dull and turbid, changed into a pale rose hue; from time to time the Veiled Woman replenished the fire, after she had done so reseating herself close by the pyre, with her head bowed over her knees, and her face hid under her veil. The lights in the lamps and along the ring and the triangles now began to pale. I resupplied their nutriment from the crystal vessel. As yet nothing strange startled my eye or my ear beyond the rim of the circle. Nothing audible, save, at a distance, the musical wheel-like click of the locusts, and, farther

still in the forest, the howl of the wild dogs that never bark. Nothing visible, but the trees and the mountain-range girding the plains silvered by the moon, and the arch of the cavern, the flush of wild blooms on its sides, and the gleam of dry bones on its floor where the moonlight shot into the gloom. The second hour passed like the first. I had taken my stand by the side of Margrave, watching with him the process at work in the caldron, when I felt the ground slightly vibrate beneath my feet, and, looking up, it seemed as if all the plains beyond the circle were heaving like the swell of the sea, and as if in the air itself there was a perceptible tremor. I placed my hand on Margrave's shoulder and whispered, "To me earth and air seem to vibrate. Do they seem to vibrate to you?"—"I know not, I care not," he answered impetuously. "The essence is bursting the shell that confined it. Here are my air and my earth! Trouble me not. Look to the circle—feed the lamps if they fail." I passed by the Veiled Woman as I walked towards a place in the ring in which the flame was waning dim. And I whispered to her the same question which I had whispered to Margrave. She looked slowly around and answered, "So is it before the Invisible make themselves visible! Did I not bid him forbear?" Her head again drooped on her breast, and her watch was again fixed on the fire. I advanced to the circle and stooped to replenish the light where it waned. As I did so, on my arm, which stretched somewhat beyond the line of the ring, I felt a shock like that of electricity. The arm fell to my side numbed and nerveless, and from my hand dropped, but within the ring, the vessel that contained the fluid. Recovering my surprise or my stun, hastily with the other hand I caught up the vessel, but some of the scanty liquid was already spilled on the sward; and I saw with a thrill of dismay that contrasted, indeed, the tranquil indifference with which I had first undertaken my charge, how small a supply was now left. I went back to Margrave, and told him of the shock, and of its consequence in the waste of the liquid. "Beware," said he, "that not a motion of the arm, not an inch of the foot, pass the verge of the ring; and if the fluid be thus unhappily stinted, reserve all that is left for the protecting circle and the twelve outer lamps. See how the Grand Work advances! how the hues in the caldron are glowing blood-red through the film on the surface!" And now four hours of the six were gone; my arm had gradually recovered its strength. Neither the ring nor the lamps had again required replenishing; perhaps their light was exhausted less quickly, as it was no longer to be exposed to the rays of the intense Australian moon. Clouds had gathered over the sky, and though the moon gleamed at times in the gaps that they left in blue air, her beam was more hazy and dulled. The locusts no longer were heard in the grass, nor the howl of the dogs in the forest. Out of the circle, the stillness was profound. And about this time I saw distinctly in the distance a vast Eye! It drew nearer and nearer, seeming to move from the ground at the height of some lofty giant. Its gaze rivetted mine; my blood curdled in the blaze from its angry ball; and now as it advanced larger and larger, other Eyes, as if of giants in its train, grew out from the space in its rear: numbers on numbers, like the spear-heads of some Eastern army, seen afar by pale warders of battlements doomed to the dust. My voice long refused an utterance to my awe; at length it burst forth shrill and loud: "Look—look! Those terrible Eyes! Legions on legions. And hark! that tramp of numberless feet; they are not seen, but the hollows of earth echo the sound of their march!" Margrave, more than ever intent on the caldron, in which, from time to time, he kept dropping powders or essences drawn forth from his coffer, looked up, defyingly, fiercely: "Ye come," he said in a low mutter, his once mighty voice sounding hollow and labouring, but fearless and firm—"ye come,—not to conquer, vain rebels!—ye whose dark chief I struck down at my feet in the tomb where my spell had raised up the ghost of your first human master, the Chaldee! Earth and air have their armies still faithful to me, and still I remember the war-song that summons them up to confront you! Ayesha—Ayesha! recall the wild troth that we pledged amongst roses;

recall the dread bond by which we united our sway over hosts that yet own thee as queen, though my sceptre is broken, my diadem reft from my brows!"

It is needless, in continuation, to quote how, after the Eyes, so grandiloquently accosted, came a Foot. The above will suffice. It would be curious to hear a lecturer on "Art in Fiction" drawing a distinction betwixt "the Black-veiled Woman," "the White-robed Skeleton," the "Eyes" and the "Foot" (which help the strange story on the last stage of its march), and the Wolf's-Glen scene of bullet-casting in 'Der Freischütz,'—or the wonders, assuredly not belonging to epic-supernatural, which are to be found announced in capital letters on every Christmas play-bill announcing a pantomime.

It is due to Sir E. Lytton, after this, to point to another scene of terror, which he has managed like a true magician. The invocation of the dead at Derval Court by the septic,—for the moment unwilling slave to the steel wand,—is told with a subduing brevity, mastery and mystery. There are few passages stronger in supernatural fiction.

Tried, however, from whichever side it may be tried—let Curiosity be ever so eager, let Credulity be ever so willing—as a work of Art this romance must be felt to be a mistake. Though no ordinary care has been bestowed on its contrivance, though the earnest purpose of its writer is obvious—Magic and Modern Life will hardly be brought together by this exposition of their theory of action and reaction, and the tale will not work out the purpose of its writer.

Fenian Poems. Second Series. Edited by John O'Daly. (Dublin, Printed for the Ossianic Society.)

THIS volume, illustrative of one phase of ancient Irish literature, forms the *Transactions* of the Ossianic Society for the year 1858. Thus, it appears, the publication is much in arrear; but Mr. O'Daly and the Council together give a satisfactory, or, we should rather say, a melancholy reason for the delay. Enthusiastic Irish gentlemen join the society by hundreds, but they only pay their subscriptions by tens. Unlike the Oxford student who, being required to subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles, inquired how much he was expected to subscribe! some of the Dublin Ossianics appear to have assumed that their subscription was to be confined to their name alone. This method of supporting the cause and progress of ancient Irish literature generally, and the Ossianic poetry in particular, has not made a cheerful body of the Council. They deplore the meanness by which a pseudo-antiquary is willing to see his name figuring among those of better men, but is exceedingly reluctant to contribute a shilling towards the object for which those better men first came together. Remonstrance has had no effect on these Ossianics, unworthy of the name. Applications for payment of subscriptions remain unheeded; notices of erasure of names are treated with neglect; they care nothing for the intelligence that their shabbiness causes great inconvenience to the Society, and increases, by a considerable amount, the working expenses. They expect to receive the volumes of *Transactions* (of which this is the sixth) as they appear, but "base is the slave that pays!" And yet the Secretary asks but for the modest sum of "five shillings per annum"; for which the members receive a handsome volume in return. He applies, however, to the deaf or indifferent;

and, finally, the faithless are expelled. "When it is known," says Mr. O'Daly, "that out of the list of members appended to our last publication, there are no less than one hundred and ninety-five defaulters (whose names are expunged from the present list), who received the Society's Circular, apprising them of the issue of the work—not even once, but twice—and yet did not respond to the call, the reason is very readily seen" (for the delay). "This large array of names, which ought of itself to sustain any society, will be no longer found in the Ossianic ranks." When it is remembered that the editor and a working staff labour gratuitously, and that their object is to preserve (by transcribing and translating) some of the fragments of the old literary glory of Ireland, the case of the unfaithful members is rendered even worse than it at first sight appeared. It is, however, strikingly characteristic of a certain class of Irishmen, who will "talk" from New Year's Day to St. Sylvester's Eve of the fame and honour of Ireland, but who resolutely refuse to contribute a brass farthing towards the support of either.

Having given this little insight into the working of an Irish literary and antiquarian society, we may now address ourselves to the volume before us. It contains nine ancient poems, in the original Irish, with English translations. The hero of the most of them is the great Fionn Mac Cumhail, more familiarly known, we believe, to these degenerate times as Fingal. Fionn appears as a mighty hunter and warrior, but not always successful as the first, nor invariably irresistible as the latter. Like all great heroes, however, he is addicted to gallantry towards the ladies, in his dealings with whom he occasionally suffers, as frequently is the case with heroes who venture on such dealings with such ticklish dealers. Seven out of the nine poems refer to famous hunting parties, mixed up with terrible adventures, a good Irish share of fighting, and more than a reasonable share of Irish casualties, in the shape of death, wounds, and amazingly formidable words of menace and vengeance. Throughout, every incident, passion or event, is on the largest possible scale. Thousands of men, in costumes that would become the most glittering of fairy extravaganzas, go out with thousands of hounds, to hunt tens of thousands of deer. They are lost in thousands of miles of fog, or are blinded by a thousand sun-power of sun; encounter thousands of enemies, or a gigantic foe who has the might of many thousand; and these appear to slay one another repeatedly on the same stage, with a dreadful monotony, only relieved by the arrival of a monster who swallows a hundred or two of combatants, who, however, by some means or another, recover and act again in the next piece, with as much freshness as if they had never suffered assault or battery. Then there are mighty drinkings, and stupendous banquets, and picturesque groupings, and lovely and dangerous ladies, living in whose vicinity must have been a cause of the utmost anxiety to careful mothers of rather roystering sons. With all this, there are metamorphoses which might be traced to Ovid, and an incident which may have suggested the romance of Rip van Winkle. All the poems are addressed to St. Patrick; at least, they all contain interpellations to the saint on points in which he might be supposed to be interested. Thus, when Fionn encounters the lone lady "of the fairest fame and countenance," with cheeks that shamed the rose, lips like rowan berries, a "bright brow like the lime," locks of the sheen of gold, and eyes "like unto frosty stars" (a figure we commend to young poets hard put to it for novel ima-

gery), the poet, in ecstasy with the lady, exclaims,—

And Patrick, had you seen her form,
You would be enamoured of the woman!

There is no lack of pretty epithets for the lady. She is "the gentle woman of the golden curls," or emphatically, "the chaste countenance," or "the gentle maiden of the graceful shape," or "the youthful maiden of the smooth palms," or "the princess of the crimson cheek," or finally, as in the following lines, where it is said of Fionn, that he

stripped to his smooth, fair skin,
And went on the surface of the lake, to swim,
At the request of the woman of the piercing eyes.

Under the spells of this strong-minded lady, Fionn wanders on the borders of the lake, "a withered, grey, old man," at sight of whom, when recognized by his followers, they

gave three shouts of lamentation
Which would drive badgers out of every glen!

—a triple shout one would like to hear beneath the Eagle Rock of Lough Leine, or in the wildest part of the Gap of Dunloe.

It is satisfactory to know that Fionn recovered youth and beauty, "save alone being grey"; but, says Oisín, the bard,

The Fianna and myself were pleased
At the grey colour of his hair,
And Fionn himself said to the gentle Guilleann
That he was glad it was so.

—The bard adds, with some audacity, considering the vocation of the saint he addresses,—

O, Patrick of the crostiers bright,
By thy hand I tell no lie,
We would prefer to Heaven itself
To have Fionn in his health and appearance!

Occasionally, the amorous Fionn of the Fianna mixes his epithets queerly, as when he asks a "mild gentle maid" what "the name of her pleasant husband" may be. The bard depicts, swimming together, "a corpulent hero and a gentle maid"; the former being addressed urbanely as "polished huge man of the bombastic talk." The "gentle maids" have heads of hair that never knew a Kalydor. One is depicted with

Her golden locks growing with her
Till they reached her heels down to the dew,

—which is a prettier figure than that of Fionn, perplexed at the loss of his hounds,—

Fionn put his thumb in his mouth,
And chewed it tightly between his teeth.

—A modern poet would hardly have courage enough so to describe his hero; or to paint a damsel as one here paints herself,—

Excelling all women, with rolling eyes.

—If this be novel, so also is it to find an Irish steward saying to his guests,

Before ye are drunk and merry,
Let every man go to his couch!

—which was not the usual order of things in Irish mansions.

The notes are few, and, to English readers, not of great interest. In one of them we are told that "one of the five prerogatives of the King of Ulster was to go into the Magh Coba in the month of March, and drink of the water of the Bo Neimhed between the two twilights." A privilege of royalty to drink cold water, in the dark, in the month of March, reminds us of a privilege of the Mayor of Wotton Bassett, who is authorized, if he should ever be drunk and find two pigs lying in the gutter, to lie down, himself, between them.

In another page we are told that the ancient Irish were great chess-players. According to the Brehon laws, "the tax levied by the Monarch of Ireland on every province was to be paid in chess-boards and complete sets of men; and that every *bruigh*, or inn-holder, of the states was obliged to furnish travellers with salt provisions, lodging and a chess-board *gratis*." We suppose the gratuity refers only to

the chess-board; otherwise, the law might be read as Dominic, the harlequin, looking intently at a brace of partridges on a silver dish, on the table where Louis the Fourteenth was dining, read a remark of the benevolent monarch. "Give that dish to Dominic," said the King.—"What, partridges and all, Sire!" exclaimed the cunning harlequin. We should have been glad to have had a few more notes from the painstaking editor, but we are thankful for what he has given, and can commend his work generally, as we do the Irish Ossianic Society, to all who are interested in the ancient history, poetry and literature, generally, of Ireland. If we have fault to find at all, it is in the insertion of the title of Lord Inchiquin in the list of subscribers. Sir Lucius O'Brien will, we hope, prove his right to vote at the election of representative peers of Ireland; but till this proof (now in progress) be fully established, it would be poor vanity on his part to assume the dignity, and as poor flattery on that of others to address him by a title of which he is, doubtless, worthy, but his right to wear which is not yet fully established.

On the Study of Character, including an Estimate of Phrenology. By A. Bain. (Parker, Son & Bourn.)

Prof. Bain's works will form a series in time, and they follow each other at no distant intervals. It would be difficult to give a critical exposition of the one before us, without either supposing known, or making detailed reference to, the preceding works on the senses and intellect, and on the emotions and will. A great part of this work on character is devoted to an account and criticism on phrenology, and is reprinted from *Fraser's Magazine*. This subject naturally attracts Prof. Bain, who combines the physiologist with the psychologist in an unusual degree. Holding a phrenology, that is, not merely recognizing mind in the brain, but parts of mind in the parts of the brain, the second as the material instruments of the first, he freely criticizes the phrenology. A great many persons have asked his question, "How are we to deal with the number of striking concurrences between mental qualities and cerebral conformations which the phrenologists have pointed out?" And how few have given his answer—"Let them stand as so many individual facts, carrying a certain presumption or probability with them, until such time as extended observation has confirmed them into laws, or shown them to be mere accidental coincidences." Who is capable of such anti-philosophical moderation? Everybody must have his explanation and his system: nobody is permitted to hold a fact unless he can, as the phrase is, account for it. Any one who dares to do so has an intellectual pistol held to his head by the first who detects him, with—Your theory or your renunciation.

Without venturing into the great dispute, we recommend our readers to take up Mr. Bain's book with a disposition, if they can, to take up his assertion that "phrenology is no longer a subject of party heat or violent altercation. . . . We are able to form a measured estimate of its pretensions." We are rather inclined to think that party violence has not so completely subsided; but it is a cunning dodge of writers who want people to be moderate to tell them that they are so. The professed phrenologists will not be satisfied with Mr. Bain: but we should not wonder if he enlarged their number. For there is no denying that through his book runs an admission that there is a phrenology, and that some of its facts are established.

The progress of the inquiry was retarded, we

have no doubt, by the course taken by some of the second-rate advocates. If all had been like Gall, the career would have been very different. Spurzheim went more than one step of assertion beyond Gall; but even he was a promulgator of theoretical doubts compared to some of his followers: we speak of more than thirty years ago. It happened to us once to converse with a phrenologist, now no more, who was exceedingly active and very well known. To save time, and to secure a definite starting-point, we said, We suppose we may consider you as affirming that you stand upon the assertion, as a thing proved by observation, that special cerebral developments are always, or nearly always, each accompanied by a special development of disposition and character. The answer was—You were never more out in your life. We forget what transcendental basis we were told to substitute for what appeared to us a summary of Gall's labours: but we know that, having the recollection of such a case of inversion of cart and horse, we attended to more than one subsequent expositor. And we found that, without going such lengths as our first guide, there was tendency enough, and too much, to put into action the organ of love of the *à priori*. And often, with great amusement, we have watched two persons who differed about the cerebral fact, adjourning this dispute to fight the *craniological* fact. That is to say, one declared that the development of forehead called the organ of colour was accompanied by mental power over colour: the other declared that it was not. So they proceeded, by way of interlude, to fight the question whether that development of forehead was largeness of brain or largeness of skull. The phrenologist would have had to give up his theory if the skull had been made good against him: he did not see that his fact might have remained. The two philosophers should first have settled the fact; and then, with good judgment, they might have proceeded to the bone and brain controversy. It would have been a shock to the feelings of both to have told them that they must be prepared, if such were the truth, to learn that the skull, not the brain, is the seat of mind. Without proceeding to such fearful extremity, it might have been urged upon both that if a portion of brain be the instrument of a portion of mind, the efficiency may spring, not from size, but from something which gives size to the covering bone. All these possibilities were thought not worth consideration: the two theorists—for there were two—had laid down a set of positions, and had fallen into the very common error that an assertion on which opponents agree may be safely trusted.

The West Indies: their Social and Religious Condition. By Edward Bean Underhill. (Jackson, Walford & Hodder.)

The emancipation of the slaves has been a blow to our West Indian Colonies. Where once prosperity reigned, there is now poverty and distress; flourishing towns have assumed the character of poor country villages, forests have again taken possession of land once in a high state of cultivation, thousands of families have been ruined or become hopelessly involved; whilst the Negro, for whose sake sacrifices so vast have been made, has hitherto shown no inclination to take advantage of the freedom which the nation generously bestowed upon him. All the predictions of our philanthropists have been falsified. The Negro, unless compelled by necessity, will not work. If he can make sufficient money in a day to cover the expenses of a whole week, he will only work one day out of the seven; and he is moreover "very chary of entering into any contract

or engagement that can be enforced by law." The West Indian planters have, since the day which proclaimed freedom to one and ruin to the other, resorted, but with indifferent success, to every measure that could possibly induce the black to work. Their last ray of hope was that the protection given to Colonial sugar would be maintained; but when, in 1845, free trade swept away this remnant of an antiquated system, a general despair seized the cane-growing community. We happened to be in the steamer which took out the intelligence of the Sugar Act having passed through Parliament, and well remember the anxious faces of those who hastened on board to know whether their doom was irretrievably sealed. For a year or two the energies of the planters were totally paralyzed by the repeated blows aimed at their prosperity: only one or two of the smaller islands, including Barbadoes, where labour happened to be abundant, weathered the storm. Jamaica has to this day not recovered herself.

"There were very few disposed to take a hopeful view of the prospects of the country. The newspapers, with scarcely an exception, represent things in the darkest light; and if we may believe the statements unceasingly made, Jamaica is hopelessly ruined. In the usual course of things, the inhabitants of a country are proud of their native land, are disposed to hide her faults, and to apologize for her weaknesses. In Jamaica it is not so. Planters, officials, clergymen, merchants, shopkeepers, seem to take delight in exposing the worst features of its social life, in declaiming against the lower classes of the people, in representing everything as gone to utter decay, and in depreciating the prospects before them. Nothing is right. The Government is extravagant and bad. The officers are venal. The legislature is governed by class interests, and addicted to 'log rolling.' The planters are poor, their estates worthless, and their cultivation thriftless and unskilful. The people are idle, vain, improvident, unchaste. Their religion is hypocrisy. Their social condition is one of African barbarism and dark superstition. In short, the island is in a state of irretrievable decay. Such is the picture which is held up to a stranger, and no little pains are taken to make him believe it to be a faithful representation. There is much in the appearance of Kingston to corroborate this view. Its wharves are comparatively silent. The large stores and warehouses which follow the line of the harbour are but partially occupied, and betray but few signs of active business. Some are tenanted. Here, forty years ago, the commerce of Central and Southern America had its entrepôt. It was the mart where the productions of the tropical countries of the West were exchanged for the manufactures of Europe. That trade has found other channels. The island of St. Thomas has partially attracted it; while cargoes are now sent direct from the mills of Manchester to the markets they are intended to supply. It is only during the shipping season for sugar that activity prevails among the stores, which were formerly busy the year round with foreign and inter-colonial traffic. The merchant of Central America rather prefers to avail himself of the facilities which steam affords to visit the marts of Europe, than to stop half-way at the warehouses of Kingston; and the rich produce of the mines of Mexico now goes direct to its destination in the coffers of the banks of England, France, and Spain."

Trinidad has also had to pass through a terrible ordeal:—

"Three years after emancipation, in 1841, the condition of the island was most deplorable: the labourers had for the most part abandoned the estates, and taken possession of plots of vacant land, especially in the vicinity of the towns, without purchase or lawful right. Vagrancy had become an alarming habit of great numbers; every attempt to take a census of the population was baffled by the frequent migrations which took place. Criminals easily evaded justice by absconding to places where they were unknown, or by hiding them-

selves in the dense forests which in all parts edged so closely on the cleared lands. Drunkenness increased to an enormous degree, assisted by planters who freely supplied rum to the labourers, to induce them to remain as cultivators on their estates. High wages were obtained, only to be squandered in amusement, revelry, and dissipation; at the same time, these high wages induced a diminished cultivation of food, and a corresponding increase in price and in the import of provisions from the neighbouring islands and continent. The labourers steadily refused to enter into any contracts which would oblige them to remain in the service of a master: this would too much have resembled the state of slavery from which they had but just emerged. It was with reference to this state of things that Lord Harris wrote in 1848—'One of the many errors which have been committed since the granting of emancipation, is the little attention paid to any legislation having for its end the formation of a society, on true, sound, and lasting principles. As the question at present stands, a race has been freed; but a society has not been formed. Liberty has been given to a heterogeneous mass of individuals, who can only comprehend licence: a partition in the rights, and privileges, and duties of civilized society has been granted to them; they are only capable of enjoying its vices.'"

With the help of Vagrant Acts, and other legislative enactments, somewhat like order was re-established; and the introduction of Coolie labour has enabled Trinidad to recover from the state of poverty into which it had been plunged. At all events, the planters have now labour upon the steady supply of which they can depend, which was quite out of the question with the free Negroes left on their hands. As yet, however, the success of the new immigration scheme must not be regarded as absolutely established. The Coolies, both Chinese and East Indian, seem to be pleased with it, and exhibit few signs of availing themselves of the free passage placed at their disposal after they have served their time. They have even in some instances sent for their families, and become independent proprietors. But in order to put the scheme in motion, Trinidad has been compelled to burden itself with an immigration debt of 125,000*l*. Of course this entails taxation, and to that extent becomes a burden on industry, and renders a competition with other countries more difficult. On the other hand, the export of sugar alone since the introduction of Coolie labour has risen from 20,506 to 40,000 hhd*s*, whilst that of cocoa now reaches 5,200,000 lb, against 3,200,000 lb, the highest ever attained before emancipation.

The primary object Mr. Underhill had in view was to investigate the religious condition of the Baptist Churches which have been formed in the West Indian Islands, especially as that condition has been affected by the abolition of slavery. Emancipation was itself a concession made to the religious feeling of Great Britain, and our religious societies have always endeavoured to present to us the brightest side of the picture. Mr. Underhill is not free from this charge. By giving us second-hand information, obtained from doubtful sources, of the cruelties practised upon poor Negroes—how slaves were buried alive, a Negress gave birth to a child whilst being flogged unmercifully, and similar incredible stories—and by skillfully selecting isolated cases of the well-being of emancipated slaves, he wishes us to think better of the free African than the experience of the last twenty years justifies us in doing. Yet it is impossible to argue away the broad facts, that Trinidad has only revived since relying upon other than Negro labour; that Jamaica, with an abundance of Africans, is ruined; and Hayti, where the

blacks had it all their own way, is a perfect burlesque upon every human institution. The facts given, most people will arrive at a totally different conclusion to Mr. Underhill. It is erroneous to say the Negroes never had an opportunity to emerge from their inferior position. But of what avail have been to them the science of Arabia, the arts of Egypt? To what use have they turned the civilization brought to their very doors by Phœnicians, Greeks and Romans, at a time when Germany, Gaul and Britain were inhabited by painted savages, with scarcely any other covering than the skins of wild beasts infesting their forests?

To the general reader the primary object of Mr. Underhill's mission will prove the least interesting, relating as it does to the condition and prospects of a certain religious sect. Universal interest is often excited in the success of missionaries in heathen lands, but will seldom be enlisted in the proselytism carried on in countries already Christian.

Were we of Mr. Underhill's brethren, we should probably be far from pleased to learn that an old Negress, after repeatedly changing her religions, and ultimately being immersed in "same fashion as Jesus he own self," was able to say, "I baptize four times now, but only one time right." Nor should we be amused by the specimens of "anthems" with which the Negroes were wont to cheer each other in the days of slavery, "and still sing in seasons of social mirth":—

"I'll kneel down here, and I'll kneel down there,
And I'll kneel down a little 'most everywhere;
And everybody speaking about that same child Jesus," &c.

Perhaps one of the most interesting portions of the work is that relating to Hayti, the French-speaking portion of the Island of St. Domingo:—

"In the time of the French occupation, before the Revolution of 1793, thousands of hogheads of sugar were produced; now, not one. All is decay and desolation. The pastures are deserted, and the prickly pear covers the land once laughing with the bright hues of the sugar-cane. The hydraulic works, erected at vast expense, for irrigation, have crumbled to dust. The plough is an unknown implement of culture, although so eminently adapted to the great plains and deep soil of Hayti. A country so capable of producing for export, and therefore for the enrichment of its people—besides sugar and coffee, cotton, tobacco, the cacao bean, spices, every tropical fruit, and many of the fruits of Europe—lies uncultivated, unoccupied, and desolate. Its rich mines are neither explored nor worked; and its beautiful woods rot in the soil where they grow. A little logwood is exported; but ebony, mahogany, and the finest building timber rarely fall before the woodman's axe, and then only for local use. The present inhabitants despise all servile labour, and are, for the most part, content with the spontaneous productions of the soil and forests. For their imports of flour, salt fish, and dry goods, they pay with the produce of their coffee and cacao plantations, which their French predecessors planted. And to gather in their crops, they depend on the voluntary assistance of their neighbours, whom they feed during the harvest, and then, in their turn, repay with similar assistance. Every description of cattle is rare: a few pigs, and numerous goats, were the only domestic animals visible in our long ride; but fowls, turkeys, and geese were abundant."

Our author arrived in Hayti shortly after the overthrow of the Emperor Soulouque, and the re-establishment of a republic with M. Geffard as President. A greater mockery of imperialism the world has probably never seen outside a playhouse. The most ludicrous follies of our Christmas extravaganzas were here enacted, with grave faces, by comical-looking Negroes. Unfortunately for mankind, Soulouque's reign so far differed from our thea-

trical burlesques, that it was accompanied by real executions, long imprisonments and cruel tortures. The hatred existing between the half-castes and true Negroes was fully shared by the Emperor, who, as the representative of the unadulterated African, gave free vent to his feelings by murdering as many half-castes as he could. At last this tyrant was overthrown, and a better reign inaugurated by President Geffrard. Soulouque is represented as having been very superstitious, and, though a professed Roman Catholic, quite under the influence of a strange sect of snake-worshippers:—

"This religion, if it may be so called, is known as the religion of Vaudoux. It came in with the original colonists from Africa. Under every change of government, it has more or less flourished; sometimes repressed, at others—especially under the domination of black rulers—putting forth vigorous shoots, and subduing the superstitious by the fears it inspires. It is said to have been brought from Whydah, in the Bight of Benin, where the French formerly possessed a settlement. The object of worship and the worshippers are both called by the name 'Vaudoux.' The god Vaudoux knows all things, sees all things, can do all things, and consents to show himself to his good friends the negroes under the form of a non-venomous snake, enclosed in a small chest, one side of which is barred so as to admit a view of the interior; but he receives their prayers and offerings, and transmits his virtues only by the mediation of a chief priest, whom the Vaudoux elect, and a chief priestess appointed by him. These are called indifferently, king and queen, master and mistress, or papa and mamma. The principal act of public worship is a wild dance, without form or order, attended by grotesque gesticulations and shouts. But a secret oath binds all the Vaudoux, taken under circumstances calculated to inspire terror. On taking the oath, the lips of the neophyte are touched with warm goat's blood. He promises to submit to death should he ever reveal the secrets of the fraternity, and to put to death any traitor to the sect. Soulouque is said to have been sworn with ox-blood mixed with tafia, the ox being killed for the purpose during the ceremony. The Vaudoux meet in a retired spot, designated at a previous meeting. On entering they take off their shoes, and bind about their bodies handkerchiefs, in which a red colour predominates. The king is known by the scarlet band around his head, worn like a crown, and a scarf of the same colour distinguishes the queen. The object of adoration, the serpent, is placed on a stand. It is then worshipped; after which, the box being placed on the ground, the queen mounts upon it, is seized with violent trembling, and gives utterance to oracles in response to the prayers of the worshippers. A dance closes the ceremony. The king puts his hand on the serpent's box; a tremor seizes him, which is communicated to the circle. A delirious whirl or dance ensues, heightened by the free use of tafia. * * Soulouque was the prey of these superstitions. He thought that the chair of his predecessors was an enchanted seat, and refused to sit upon it. A priest by accident presented the wafer to Soulouque at mass the wrong side upwards; he was forthwith suspected of a project to ensure the death of the Emperor before the year's end, and was immediately banished. A Vaudoux sorcerer affirmed that the President Boyer had hidden an enchanted doll in the palace grounds, so that no one of his successors could ever remain in power three months, or would suddenly die. Soulouque had the whole of the gardens and courts carefully dug over to discover it. He was in constant dread of the like enchantments, and it doubtless prompted many of the cruel acts of his reign towards the people of mixed colour, from whom they were presumed to emanate. Throughout the land the terror of denunciation spread, and the lives of the people may be said to have hung on the lightest words of sorcerers."

A high character is given to the new President Geffrard, who lost three of his children in a revolt occurring shortly after his accession to

power. Several interesting anecdotes are told of him. One day noticing a particular sentry lurking behind, Geffrard said—

"I am sure there is something wrong, and that you have some design against me." The man trembled, and confessed that he had been hired by a certain officer of the staff to shoot the President, and that his reward was to be 8,000 Haytien dollars. 'Go to the officer,' said the President; 'tell him your pistols are not good ones, and insist on his giving you a written promise for the reward; but do not tell him that I know of it.' This the man did. In the course of the day, when surrounded by his staff, the President ordered the arrest of the sentry. The promise was found on his person. The officer was immediately charged with the crime he contemplated; the proof was his own handwriting. Instead of punishing the traitor, the President ordered him to pay the sentry the 8,000 dollars, and continued his services on the staff. The sentinel he raised in rank, probably thinking that poverty was the chief cause of his readiness to commit so grave a crime."

Mr. Underhill relies much upon official returns, newspapers, periodicals and other publications for the chief materials submitted to us, while his own observations seem to have been principally and properly directed to the object for which he was sent out. Here and there is an attempt at describing scenery; but as the author is evidently ill acquainted with natural history, and does not appear to have cultivated painting landscapes in words, he is rather unsuccessful in this respect.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Christian Missions: their Agents, their Methods, and their Results. By T. W. Marshall. 3 vols. (Brussels, Goemaere; London, Burns & Lambert.)—The introductory pages of these three laborious, but by no means edifying, volumes raise a hope that the author will in subsequent chapters convey to his readers reliable information on an important subject. Such expectation, however, meets with signal disappointment. An illogical rhapsodist on the merits of the Roman Catholic faith and polity, Mr. Marshall injures the cause of his friends and leaves his foes without even a scratch. Had he confined himself to summing up the overwhelming testimony, frankly borne by Protestant divines and Protestant writers, as to the inefficacy of Protestant missionary labours, he might have had an influence on the uninquiring thousands of our countrymen who annually entrust vast sums to Missionary Associations for the payment of deputations, agents and touters at home, and for the support abroad of ordained and unordained servants,—a principal portion of whose work is to distribute amongst unlettered savages translations of the sacred writings, which (apart from the enormous funds wasted in their production) are comparatively harmless, because not one person in every thousand, amongst whom they are distributed broadcast, is able to read them. To do this, and to set forth in contrast to Protestant failure the missionary success of the Roman Catholic Church, is not enough for a partisan whose zeal and violence induce a suspicion that his opinions are the fruits of "perversion," and that he fights for an adopted church rather than the faith of his early years. Speaking of Xavier, in his review of 'Missions in India,' Mr. Marshall assures us, "The Life of Xavier, if he had been the only Christian of his form and stature since the last of the Apostles died, would suffice to prove the truth of God and of the Catholic Church. * * * To heal the sick, to raise the dead, to bid the waves be still, so that the very Gentiles called him in their rude language 'the God of Nature,' such were some of the gifts of this great Apostle." Pursuing his subject in this strain, the enthusiast ridicules the inhabitants of "our busy and sensible England" for their want of faith in his hero's miracles. "Such a man as St. Francis is as wholly unknown to them as he is to the inanimate creatures,—the unshapen rocks, the rushing waters and the waving trees. But they perfectly comprehend that if they admit his

miracles, they must confess his doctrine." The ignorance here displayed of the state of theological opinion in Great Britain is rarely surpassed even by angry disputants who earn contempt for errors they have embraced, by indiscreetly attacking truths they have rejected without having ever been able to comprehend them. Becoming more furious as his work approaches its termination, Mr. Marshall defines Protestantism in England as "Paganism without its gods," and describes the Church of England as "simply a religious club, luxuriously furnished and copiously endowed, to which indifference, and not partiality, is the sole title of admission."

The Martyrs of Spain and the Liberators of Holland. Memoirs of the Sisters Dolores and Costanza Cazalla. By the Author of 'Tales and Sketches of Christian Life.' (Nisbet & Co.)—Out of facts judiciously selected from various works of history, the author of 'Tales and Sketches of Christian Life' has here composed two religious novelettes illustrating the conflict between the Reformed faith and the Inquisition in Spain and Holland. In conception, detail and tone the stories are far superior to the ordinary run of such tales. Here and there they contain passages of picturesque and forcible writing.

The Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin Messenger of Mathematics: a Journal supported by Junior Mathematical Students, and conducted by a Board of Editors composed of Members of the three Universities. (Macmillan & Co.)—This is the first number of a journal having a title we have long wished to see in action. But of this work we must suspend our opinion until we see more. The whole is pitched too high: and determinants, trilinear co-ordinates, and the theory of groups, do not look very junior. The writers are not junior students. As the tendency of such magazines is to get more and more difficult, we are afraid that the one before us will soon be above anything junior: it is nearly so already.

The Works of Leibnitz.—(Œuvres de Leibnitz, par A. Foucher de Careil. Tome III.) (Didot.)—This volume contains several political tracts, either now published for the first time, or of great rarity. When the collection is finished, the whole may be more fully noticed.

Of publications of a religious nature we have to mention:—*The Soul's Exodus and Pilgrimage*, by the Rev. J. B. Brown (Smith, Elder & Co.),—*The Great Conflict of the Age; or, Protestantism and Popery contrasted in their leading Doctrines* (Shaw),—*The Christian Commonwealth; or, the Church of the New Testament a Republic, and the only possible Republic truly Democratic and Social* (MacLaren),—*The Rev. W. L. Alexander's Sermon occasioned by the Death of H.R.H. the Prince Consort* (Black),—*The Dogma of Original Righteousness*, by a Berean (Walker),—*A Reply to the Essays and Reviews; or, Christianity vindicated from the Sceptical Attacks of the Septem contra Christum*, by an M.A. of Cambridge (Simpkin),—*The Rev. J. Freke's Sermon at the Consecration of the First Bishop of Nassau* (Parker),—*The True Faith*, by Herman Heinfetter (Heylin),—*In Memoriam: a Sermon on the Occasion of the Funeral of His late Royal Highness The Prince Consort*, by the Dean of Exeter (Parker),—*The Time is at Hand*, by the Rev. W. F. Taylor (Simpkin),—*The Limits of Religious Belief*, by the Rev. W. B. Hawkins (Rivington),—*Suggestions for a "Church Rate Relief Bill,"* by the Rev. W. H. Jones (Hatchard),—*A Sermon on the Occasion of the Death of Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort*, by the Rev. J. Downall (Rivingtons),—*A Book of Family Prayer, compiled chiefly from the Devotions of Jeremy Taylor* (Longman),—*Church of the Future*, by the Rev. P. H. Waddell (Simpkin),—*Consolation*, by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Alexander (Hamilton),—*The Heavenly Path; or, Progress and Perfection in the Life of Faith*, by the Rev. W. Wilson (Nimmo),—*Hymns for the Church of England* (Spottiswoode),—*The Man Christ Jesus*, by T. Marby (Rivingtons),—*The Rev. Dr. Goulbourn's Thoughts on Personal Religion* (Rivingtons),—*Scripture Lessons for the Unlearned, to be read with the Bible*, by M. E. S. (Mozley),—and *Prints for Cottage Walls*, a Paper read at the Book-Hawkers' Union in Oxford (Parker).

Account of the
Bears of Hy
Book of Trac
Brook of Wial
Burgess's W
Child Commu
Oak's Anna
Oyres Lea
Bully Medit
Davidson's
De Tocquev
Bo's Partis
Drayton's C
Ears of Cor
Edwards's
Foreign Off
Hood's (Tho
Kohl's Pies
Krause's L
Lancford (R
Lancford's B
Lyonell's Bi
Lytton's A
Macaulay, J
Madden's T
Mayne's W
Men of the
Mitchell's
Palgrave of
Pigott's W
Red, White
Robertson's
Rogers's Po
Scott's Poet
Stanley's L
Steuernard
Trotter, No
Thomson's
Useful Libr
Valentine's
Wilkins's G
Wrigley's

JACOBS' G

On th
from H
arrival
Year's l
intention
would p
his fight
Promises
Taking
for our
of little
and set
Than th
of the n
the elev
the plain
before m
mountain
Jacob
was a
He cou
that we
to endur
travelling
day from
mit, we
water,
ourselves
a rush
tasted o
summit
lent was
fugitive
"pitche
and her
was over
After
brought
a scene
terest p
of the p
reth, C
places
ministr
May no
After t
related
the mor
returne
and the
very pr
where c
in the f
favour
presenc
About
came to

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Account of the Scottish Regiments from 1608 to 1861, 8vo. 1/ swd.
 Bonar's Hymns of Faith and Hope, 1st Series, 32mo. 1/6 cl.
 Book of Trades, 8mo. 5/ cl.
 Book's Whishing and Choosing; or, What is the Difference? 1/ cl.
 Burgess's Life Scenes and Social Sketches, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
 Child Comforters, 1st 2 vols. edit. by Shipley, Pt. 2, 1/6 cl.
 Child's Annals of the Wars of the 18th Century, 3rd edit. 5 vols. 2/6
 Cypress Leaves, a Volume of Poems, 8vo. 2/6 cl.
 Daily Meditations for the Church of England, 8vo. 5/6 cl.
 Davidson's Choral Service of the Church of England, 8vo. 5/6 cl.
 De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, tr. by Reeve, n. ed. 2 v. 2/1
 Dod's Parliamentary Companion for 1862, 2yl. 8mo. 4/6 cl.
 Dryden's Common Rights in the Republic, 8vo. 8/ cl.
 Ears of Corn from Various Sheaves, 2nd edit. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
 Edwards's Mathematical Questions, 8vo. 3/6 swd.
 Foreign Office List and Diplomatic Handbook, Jan. 1862, 8vo. 6/1
 Fox's (Thomas) Works, Comic and Serious, ed. by his Son, V. 1/6
 Kohl's Discovery of America, trans. by Noel, 2 vols. post 8vo. 16/1
 Krause's Lectures in Bethesda Chapel, Dublin, Vol. 2, new ed. 9/1
 Lacritz (Rev. A. F.), Brief Memorials of, by Mullens, post 8vo. 5/1
 Langford's Pleasant Spots and Famous Places, crown 8vo. 1/ cl.
 Lowell's Biglow Papers, 2nd series, Part 1, crown 8vo. 1/ swd.
 Lytton's A Strange Story, 2 vols. post 8vo. 3/6 cl.
 Macaulay, Memoir of, by the Dean of St. Paul's, 8vo. 1/6 swd.
 Madden's Turkish Empire, 2 vols. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
 Mayne's Which does She Love? 3 vols. post 8vo. 3/1/6 cl.
 Men of the Time, a Biographical Dictionary, new ed. by Walford, 10/6
 Mitchell's (Geo.) Letters addressed to Earl Russell, 8vo. 1/ swd.
 Palmgren of Sycamore, 3 vols. crown 8vo. 3/1/6 cl.
 Pegib's Walter Chantry, post 8vo. 6/ cl.
 Red, White & Blue; Sketches of Military Life, 3 vols. post 8vo. 3/1/6
 Robertson's Compendium of Latin Syntax, crown 8vo. 1/ cl.
 Rogers's Poetical Works, 3 vols. edit. by his Son, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
 St. Augustin's Manual of Devotion, 8vo. 2/6 cl.
 Scott's Poetical Works, illustrated, 8vo. 3/6 cl. gilt.
 Stanley's Lectures on the Eastern Church, 2nd edit. 8vo. 12/ cl.
 Stevenson's Lectures Françaises, 2nd edit. 12mo. 4/6 cl.
 Tracts, No. 19, "Lytton's Testimony of Scripture," 8vo. 1/ swd.
 Thomson's Ben Rhydding: the Aethle of England, 18mo. 1/ cl.
 Trollope's Library, "One Thousand Hours of Table," n. ed. 8vo. 1/1
 Valentine's Leighton Manor; or, the Orphan Cousins, 18mo. 1/6 cl.
 Wilkins's Greek Delectus, trans. by Author, n. ed. post 8vo. 5/6
 Wrigley's Problems in Pure & Mixed Mathematics, 6th ed. 8vo. 5/6

JACOB'S ROUTE FROM HARRAN, OVER MOUNT GILEAD, INTO THE PROMISED LAND.

Shechem (Nablous), January 10, 1862.

On the 21st of last month I wrote to you from Harran, in Padan Aram, announcing the arrival there of my wife and myself. On New Year's Day we started from Harran, with the intention of following, as closely as circumstances would permit, the track of the Patriarch Jacob in his flight over Mount Gilead into the Land of Promise.

Taking the Scripture narrative (Gen. xxxi. 21) for our guide—maps and "Handbooks" we found of little use—we "passed over the river (Pharpar), and set our faces toward the mount Gilead." Then this nothing could well be easier, on account of the natural features of the country. For, though the elevation of Gilead is but small relatively to the plains of Hauran, which we had to traverse before reaching it; still, in the absence of other mountains, it forms a landmark not to be mistaken.

Jacob's flight before him was overtaken by Laban was a "seven days' journey" (Gen. xxxi. 23). He could not but "lead on softly, as the cattle that went before him and the children were able to endure" (see Gen. xxxiii. 14). With our quicker travelling we reached Mount Gilead on our fifth day from Harran. Just before attaining the summit, we came to numerous springs of delicious water, which our animals, not less eagerly than ourselves and our attendants, simultaneously made a rush at. It was the first clear water we had tasted or even seen on our road. Here, near the summit of Gilead, with a copious supply of excellent water, and in the midst of rich pasturage, the fugitive, believing himself to be free from pursuit, "pitched his tent in the mount" (Gen. xxxi. 25); and here, whilst reposing in fancied security, he was overtaken by his father-in-law, Laban.

After leaving this delightful spot, a few minutes brought us to the summit of the mountain, where a scene of amazing beauty and of the deepest interest presented itself. Our eyes first caught sight of the prominent cone of Tabor; and then Nazareth, Cana, Tiberias, Capernaum, and the other places rendered ever-memorable by our Lord's ministry and miracles, were spread out before us. May not this spot be the Mahanaim of Scripture? After the reconciliation of Laban and Jacob, it is related (Gen. xxxi. 55; xxxiii. 1.) that "early in the morning Laban rose up . . . and departed, and returned unto his place. And Jacob went on his way, and the angels of God met him." It seems to me very probable that here, in sight of those localities where eighteen centuries later his great descendant in the flesh dwelt and laboured, the Patriarch was favoured with this manifestation of the Divine presence.

About an hour after passing "Mahanaim," we came to a *crumlech*,—a perfect Kit's Coty House,

only of somewhat ruder construction,—one of the memorials existing in so many parts of the globe of the eldest family of the descendants of Noah.

Our journey during the remainder of January 5th and the following day, through the country of the two tribes and a half, beyond Jordan, made us fully understand their desire to remain there, in preference to receiving a share in the Land of Promise on this side of the river.

Just before leaving the ridge of Gilead and descending Wady Ajlun, we enjoyed a view scarcely to be surpassed in the whole world. To our left were the mountains of Hauran, with, far beyond them, the snowy summits of those of the Saff; to the right our eyes took in the mountains of Shechem, Gilboa, Tabor, and, west of the plain of Esdraelon, the range of Carmel; whilst behind us towered the snow-covered Hermon, so appropriately styled *Jebel-esh-Sheikh*.

Descending Wady Ajlun, and then Wady Rajib, we reached the plain of the Jordan, along which we had hoped to continue to "the ford Jabbok," where Jacob had his mysterious encounter (Gen. xxxii. 24), and thence southward to Succoth (Gen. xxxiii. 17). But, though so near, we were unable to reach Wady Zurka on account of the Beduins; so that, after crossing the Jordan on a rude raft, constructed of branches of trees laid upon inflated goat-skins, which served principally to wet all our baggage and nearly drown ourselves, we had to content ourselves with a "Pisgah sight" of the Jabbok and Penuel from the mountains on the opposite side of the river. These latter, however, we were not permitted to ascend till after a skirmish with a party of mounted and armed Arabs. There was blood shed on both sides. Our dragoon's hand was cut by a spear, which passed through his clothes and stuck in the butt of my wife's fowling-piece, where it has left its mark. We could not ascertain to what tribe these marauders belonged. They said they were Aduân; but this was only with a view to deceive. We hear that there is, in the neighbourhood of Tiberias, a worthy named Achilles, said to be *décoré*, and even pensioned by the Emperor Napoleon, who lays under contribution all travellers at that part of Palestine. But we imagine we were not sufficiently north to come within the range of his myrmidons.

After freeing ourselves from our unwelcome visitors, we again fell into the Patriarch Jacob's track; and, ascending Wady Fâr'a, reached Shechem in safety this day soon after noon.

CHARLES BEKE.

SHAKESPEARE QUARTOS.

February 12, 1862.

In reference to the suggestion you lately made respecting the reproduction of early Quarto editions of Shakespeare, perhaps you will allow me to mention—and especially in the hope that the notice may elicit the offer of the loan of copies for collation—that Mr. Ashbee has been engaged for upwards of a year in executing for me complete fac-simile copies of those rarities, the first of which will be issued in a few days. My intention is not only to complete the series of fac-similes of every edition of Shakespeare's plays issued previously to the publication of the first folio in 1623, but to give supplementary fac-similes in cases where a careful examination raises the presumption that the text has been altered in its progress through the press,—a subject first brought prominently forward by Mr. Collier, and deserving minute investigation. To accomplish this task satisfactorily, I must of course have access to every known copy of every edition; and the undertaking must be of so much consequence to students, and to all future editors, I cannot think in the long run that a single possessor of any of these quarto editions will throw obstacles in the way of its complete and successful accomplishment. By placing copies of all these fac-similes in the British Museum, and a few other accessible libraries, I trust that before many years are over any student will be enabled to consult with ease every possible early authority for Shakespeare's text.

J. O. HALLIWELL.

THE MAUSOLEUM AT HALICARNASSUS.

20, Langham Place, Feb. 12, 1862.

AMIDST the chorus of praise which has greeted the publication of Mr. Charles Newton's book on Halicarnassus, may one small voice be allowed to whisper dissent?

As an architect, I dissent from the restoration of the Mausoleum therein contained, because it makes one of the most hideous buildings ever dreamt of out of what all antiquity agreed was one of the most beautiful. Under any circumstances, a great cubic mass of plain masonry 119 ft. by 88 in plan, and 65 ft. high, unrelieved by either sculpture or architectural ornament, is as ugly a feature as ever issued from the hand of man; and when used as a base for a delicate and highly-ornamented Ionic order, it also becomes one of the most inappropriate. Above this, in Mr. Newton's restoration, there is nothing but a low flat pyramid—truncated to receive the quadriga, but so arranged that it can nowhere be seen itself, but manages at the same time to prevent the sculpture it supported from being visible within any moderate range of vision. If the Greeks did all this, they were a wonderfully stupid and inartistic people.

As an archaeologist, I dissent from Mr. Newton's views, not only because they are in direct contradiction to Pliny's text, on which all restorations of this monument must be based, but also because they do not agree with his own discoveries. Pliny says the pyramid terminated in "Metecacumen"; Mr. Newton denies this. He says these words mean nothing. Pliny says the pyramid and the quadriga equalled the height of the basement; Mr. Newton says they did not, and alters "altitudine" into "altitudinem" in the text, in order to escape the difficulty. Pliny says the cella was "brevis à frontibus"; Mr. Newton makes it—practically—square. His own discovery of the Cymatium moulding with the lions' heads proves incontrovertibly that the intercolumniation was 10 ft. 6 in.; Mr. Newton makes it 10 ft. He quotes as a fact Guichard's description of the opening of the tomb, and then by the restoration shows that the tale must have been absolutely false, and so on throughout the whole. It would be tedious to point out all the discrepancies that necessarily follow from the above. The real question that interests the public is, is all this necessary? Cannot the Mausoleum be restored in accordance with Pliny and the recently-discovered facts? The answer it appears to me is, that there is nothing so easy or more certain.

In this very book Mr. Newton gives a plan, section and elevation of the Lion Tomb at Onidus. Like the Mausoleum, it consists of a square basement, a pteron of columns, a pyramid of steps, and lastly a "Metecacumen" in the shape of a pedestal supporting the piece of sculpture which was the crown of the whole. It is inconceivable that any one can look on this and not see that it contains the solution of the whole difficulty. On the pyramid at Halicarnassus there must have been a pedestal, according to my restoration, 20 ft. by 16 ft. in plan, and 12 or 13 ft. in height, on which stood the quadriga.† If any one will draw it out, he will see at once how indispensable it is to architectural effect; but further than this, it makes all Pliny's dimensions clear. Thus:—

	Ft.	In.
The pedestal was	13	6
The steps of the pyramid were, as Pliny says 24	24	
The quadriga	13	3 Ft. In.
		51 3
The pteron or order, both according to Pliny and the remains	37	6
The basement, the same as the upper part	51	3
Making up Pliny's total of	140	0

So far, therefore, all is clear and certain.

With regard to horizontal dimensions, if we assume the intercolumniation as shown by the remains, 10 ft. 6 in., we find that the angle columns were coupled: both the artistic and constructive exigencies of the building require this, and the remains show it. With this and the introduction of the pedestal as above pointed out, any one may now restore the Seventh Wonder of the World, so as not only to be a beautiful building artistically,

† I believe the lowest step of the pyramid was 2 ft. 6 in. in height.

and in accordance with all we are told of it by the writers of antiquity; but quite unlike the building as restored in this book.

I cannot conclude this letter without entering my protest against the mode in which it has been published. A five-guinea book might have contained all the information this one does and a great deal more. But in that case only 250 guineas would have been received from the Trustees of the British Museum; by slightly increasing the bulk and more than doubling the price, raising it to twelve guineas, 600 guineas were obtained. The public are thus either mulcted of seven guineas or debarred from the information the book is supposed to contain.

In the present instance this is not of much consequence, as the originals of all that is valuable are to be seen in the Museum, except the portrait of the author, figured as "A Colossal Lion," plate LXI.—while for a couple of shillings, any one may purchase the blue-book containing all the information of the text. Still, I hold it to be a principle that when a public body subscribes public money, it ought to be to cheapen and not to enhance the price of information afforded to the public, nor to assist one of their own servants in what promises to be a successful speculation.

But it is, in this case, worse than this. The fifty copies which the Trustees have taken will be distributed to all the great Museums and Libraries of the Continent, as the one great work of its class which the Government of this country have thought worthy of its patronage, as a model of our taste in Art and of the depth of our learning! One shudders to think how they will exult—how they will laugh at us poor benighted *insulaires*, when they contemplate this wonderful performance brought out under the patronage of the Trustees of the British Museum.

What must foreigners think of the position of Art in England in 1862? JAS. FERGUSSON.

THE MAYER MSS.

London, Feb. 1862.

I have a very few remarks to make in reply to your paragraph last week. As I have before said, the MSS. in question are Mr. Mayer's property, and in his Museum at Liverpool, where any one who is desirous of inspecting them can do so. As to my producing them before a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, which you consider is the "thing just now required," I am quite willing, with Mr. Mayer's sanction, to do so; and they will doubtless be very carefully inspected by other palæographers, both English and foreign: but before I take any steps in this matter myself, the result of a *previous* examination of my MSS. must be given to the world. So long ago as May 25, 1853, two Committees were appointed by the Royal Society of Literature (see *Athen.* June 11, 1853):—one, to report on my translation of a few lines of hieroglyphics on the Sarcophagus of Alexander in the British Museum, which was duly submitted to them by me; the other, to give their opinion upon several Greek MSS. then in my possession. From that time to the present, no report from the two Committees has, as far as I am aware, been published; and, in common justice, these reports must be given in full before I take any trouble in submitting fresh MSS. to a similar Society.

I claim the publication of these reports as a right; and when this has taken place, you will not find me shrinking from the most full investigation of all that I have advanced. C. SIMONIDES.

KILIMANJARO AND ITS SNOWS.

London, Feb. 13, 1862.

Dr. Aug. Petermann has lost no time in claiming his share of whatever triumph may be due to the alleged confirmation of the existence of perpetual snow near the eastern coast of Africa; and, at the same time, he is pleased to reprove "the ignorance and unfairness" of those who have hitherto ventured to question the missionary accounts of those snows. Being pointed at and named by your Correspondent, and being also quite as much disposed as he can be to combat ignorance and unfairness (first taking care to ascertain on whom they are chargeable), I trust that you will allow me briefly to recapitulate in your columns, with a few comments,

the history of the missionary discoveries in question—a history remarkable and instructive enough to deserve to be correctly understood.

It is an unwarrantable assumption that the discoveries in Eastern Africa which now engage so much attention originated with the missionaries or with the map published in Gotha in 1856. In 1835 there appeared in the *Edinburgh Review* an account of Eastern Africa which pointed out the advantageous position of Mombas: the great Mountain Kilimanjaro to the west; the populous country on the river Pangani; the trading Merimongao (Wakamba); and also, the great lake in the interior, and the Monomuezi nation on its eastern side. A few years later the missionaries settled near Mombas, and immediately directed their attention to the several points thus distinctly recommended for inquiry.

Dr. Petermann begins with a statement inexact and calculated to mislead. He says: "The missionaries at Mombas, Krapf, Rebmann and Erhardt, commenced their journeys in the interior in 1847, and went three times to Kilimanjaro, twice towards Mount Kenia (situated much further to the north), armed with nothing but an umbrella." The gentlemen here named were never united in their researches. Rebmann travelled to Kilimanjaro, Krapf towards Kenia, and Erhardt, who arrived at a later date, took no part whatever in the discoveries in question; neither is it true that the missionary travellers were armed only with an umbrella.

In 1848 the learned world was startled by Dr. Krapf announcing that brother Rebmann had discovered a great snow mountain 300 miles inland. The traveller himself, in publishing his journal, reduced the distance to 200 miles, and subsequently to three degrees. He performed the distance in eight marches, walking part of the way without shoes, and over pathless plains covered with thorny thickets; the vegetation offering, as he states, every possible impediment to the traveller. Native couriers can travel the distance in seven days; loaded caravans, the average rate of which is eight miles a day, in ten days. We find it impossible, therefore, to admit that the journey to Kilima, estimated at 200 miles, can exceed 80.

In 1849 Dr. Krapf travelled, by a circuitous route of sixteen marches, to Kitui, a district in Ukamba, and estimated that he had gone over a distance of 400 miles. But as the same journey can be made by a loaded caravan in fourteen days, one-third of that distance will be probably much nearer to the truth. On the 10th day of March, he saw Kilimanjaro to the S.W., four days' journey distant. Turning his back on the mountain, he went N.E. six days to his destination. Thus Mombas and Kitui are each ten days distant from Kilimanjaro, the one to the E., the other to the N.E., and the distance between their respective meridians is about forty miles. On the meridian of Kitui, six days N. from that place, stands Kenia, another White, or, as Dr. Krapf interprets it, Snow mountain, in the snows of which he thinks to find the sources of the Nile. Such are the obvious, indisputable deductions as to position, from Dr. Krapf's narrative.

But to their narrative, faithful in all except exaggerated distance, the missionaries added a map, in which they allowed free play to imagination. Kenia was placed four degrees W. of its true position, so as to bring it into a suitable site for the sources of the Nile; and as all the distances were enormously exaggerated, so all the routes were misconstrued. Now a map has this great advantage, that it addresses the eye, which never doubts, and gratifies at once the curiosity and indolence of mankind. The hasty and the superficial, that is to say, the great majority, know the discoveries of the missionaries only by the map.

But how could any conscientious geographer, or truth-seeking student, rest satisfied with a map which was widely at variance with the narrative proposed to be illustrated by it? Was it not necessary to inquire which was to be trusted, the map or text, and to what extent? Being contradictory, they could not be both true; and the spirit which completely falsified the one, was found, on examination, lurking in the other in a thin disguise. Dr. Krapf soon found that he was called to be, not a missionary, but a pioneer of missionaries, to found a Nilotic or Equatorial chain of missions.

In short, he aspired to solve all the great geographical problems connected with the Mountains of the Moon, the sources of the Nile, &c., and to leap at once from the position of a humble missionary to that of a very distinguished traveller—a feat since accomplished further south. Hence, while rambling with natives, who never travel fast, he claimed to have marched 550 miles in 19 days (to the river Dana), and in his map extended this march as far as possible north-westwards, towards the sources of the Nile. The doubts expressed in 1852, respecting the truth and consistency of the missionary discoveries, need not be here vindicated. It will be sufficient to remark that their justice was admitted by Dr. Aug. Petermann, who in his map of 1860 totally departs from the missionary map of 1850, of course because he thought it neither correct nor true, and adopts to a great extent my construction of Dr. Krapf's routes. He does not, however, strictly follow the dictates of reason, because professional geographers, having little time for study, get the habit of compromising, in order to conciliate all parties without following any; and perhaps they prefer the slow progress of geography, by successive steps and with many maps.

Vuga in Usambara, placed by Krapf 80 miles W. from the mouth of the Pangani, was found by Capt. Burton and Speke to be N.W. from it 37 miles. The French surveying officers found the distance of Shimba from Mombas to be 5 and not 10 leagues. The same officers, looking westward from the summit of Rabbai-mpia, saw mountains on the horizon at the distance of 15 leagues (French, or 36 geographical miles). These were necessarily the Teita mountains, said by the missionaries to be 90 miles from the same point; indeed, the missionary vindicator of Dr. Krapf's journals maintained that from Maungu (one of those mountains) to Rabbai-mpia is 125 miles, a distance marched by Dr. Krapf in three days. May not these immensely long marches be classed among what Dr. Petermann calls "queer travellers' tales"?

Dr. Krapf, on his second visit to Ukamba, prevailed on Kivui, the chief of Kitui, to accompany him northward, to the river Dana. On the third day the travellers encountered a hostile party. Kivui called to his white friend to level his gun at the enemy; he, in his fright, fired off his ramrod and instantly took to his heels, leaving the chief, who was killed in the sequel, and his companions to their fate. Led by providence, he soon stood on the banks of the Dana, which he saw at a glance to be seven feet deep. He then filled both barrels of his gun with water, forgetting, however, to stop the touchholes, and so marched back, satisfying his hunger with a meal of gunpowder. Thus, it appears, that besides his umbrella, he carried a gun, for what purpose he nowhere states, but he does state that on one occasion, being suddenly alarmed, he was near firing upon his friends. These curious passages in a singular journal could not easily escape the memory of an attentive reader, and it may well be suspected that Dr. Petermann knows but little of those "unadorned statements" in which he affects to take so much interest.

Mr. Rebmann takes care to inform us in his journal, that he is extremely short-sighted. He could not discern, even with the aid of spectacles, the mountains of Usambara, pointed out to him in the South from Kadiaro; nor Lake Yibe, seen by all his followers at no great distance. A rhinoceros standing in his path was unperceived by him. At Bura, he ascended a hill in order to get a view of Kilimanjaro, but failed in his object, his guide being unwilling to go high enough. But if this great mountain, distant from Bura about 40 miles, rises from a sea-like plain to a height of nearly four miles, what was to prevent its being seen from the plain? It was not till he had advanced half-way from Bura that he perceived something like a white cloud, which, "by a delightful mental recognition," he found to be "eternal snow." When he told his discovery, his followers "could not believe him;" yet these followers were originally from the Chaga country, or the neighbourhood of the supposed snow mountain. His guide also, Bana Kheri, always described as an experienced and remarkably intelligent man, would not hear of snow. That the summit of the mountain is white, cannot

be denied
snow ma-
reasons:

1. The
to prove
utterly i-
demons,
the inter-
which de-
aries oc-
cause bu-
rates.
that the
clude th-
because
in his Tr-
gical cor-
the nati-
water, ar-
is not a-
used the
of their i-

2. Dr.
perpetua
testimon
lucky th-
quainted
tion, wit-
every of
some at-
tells us
tongue,
or sum-
Erhardt
ignorant
importan-
that for
importan-

3. Dr.
tance of
according
that dis-
saw clear
but snow
the snow-
ever, ne-
from the
snow are
neverthe-
or great-
(though
discussio-
it must
not from
Kiliman-
with the
timous l-
must pas-
of the hi-

4. Dr.
all equal
From on-
as high
not only
ever, on-
of the N-
by "two
the mov-
say of re-
steep sid-
lie there
three ac-
Kenia, b-
(Guillain
part of t-
bare. A-
the grou-
with wh-

5. Th-
Kiliman-
narrative
attains, i-
elevation
ground i-
a sea-li-
plain for-
in ridges
basis of
4 miles,

be denied, but that its whiteness is due to perpetual snow may be reasonably doubted, for the following reasons:—

1. The arguments adduced in the first instance to prove the existence of perpetual snow were utterly foolish and puerile. Stories of jins and demons, stated as historic facts, were explained by the intense and deadly cold of snow, contact with which destroyed life or limb. Surely the missionaries ought to have known that snow is not the cause but the consequence of cold, which it moderates. The coolness of the streams does not prove that they are derived from snow, nor can we conclude that Kilimanjaro must reach the snow line because it is seen over Bura. Dr. Krapf, who mixes, in his *Travels*, Rebmann's journal with his own marginal comments, makes the latter state, first, that the natives know that the white matter becomes water, and then proceeds to explain to them that it is not silver. If they ever called it silver, they used the rhetoric rendered necessary by the poverty of their language, and meant "a white mineral."

2. Dr. Krapf soon perceived the weakness of the perpetual-snow hypothesis against the negative testimony of the natives. He thought himself lucky thereby in discovering that they are acquainted with snow and call it *kibo*. This assertion, with various embellishments, he repeats at every opportunity. But Mr. Erhardt, who paid some attention to the languages of the interior, tells us incidentally in his vocabulary of the Masai tongue, that *kibo* signifies, not snow, but only top or summit. Dr. Krapf wrote the preface to Mr. Erhardt's little work, and cannot be supposed to be ignorant of its contents, yet he never corrected the important error thus emphatically noted. He thinks that for his readers an air of infallibility is of more importance than sound information.

3. Dr. Krapf viewed Kilimanjaro from a distance of never less than four days' journey, or, according to his mode of reckoning, 100 miles. At that distance (100, or more probably 40 miles) he saw clearly that the white matter can be nothing but snow, and he adds that in the rainy season the snow comes very far down. He certainly, however, never saw that change, nor did he hear of it from the natives. The season and lower limit of snow are left by him undefined. There is reason nevertheless to suppose that he meant the Masika, or great rains of the coast. But I feel assured (though this is not the place for a meteorological discussion) that if snow ever fall on Kilimanjaro, it must be when the sun is near the zenith, and not from the monsoons, or low winds of the coasts. Kilimanjaro must be compared in this respect, not with the Andes and Himalæ, which present continuous barriers over which the atmospheric currents must pass, but with Abyssinia, where the wet season of the highlands is the dry season of the coasts.

4. Dr. Krapf heard of several white mountains, all equally entitled to be called snow mountains. From one of these, north-east of Ukamba and nearly as high as Kilimanjaro, he was told, can be seen, not only the sea, but ships. He claims snow, however, only for Kilimanjaro, and Kenia as the source of the Nile. The latter mountain is distinguished by "two mighty pillars or horns," and how has the snow come to assume that form? We might say of rocky pillars what our author says of the steep sides of Kilimanjaro,—"snow could no more lie there than on the walls of a house." We have three accounts of caravan routes round the base of Kenia, but find in them no mention of snow. One (Guillain, 'Documents,' II. 294) says that the lower part of the mountain is covered with trees, the top bare. Another (Krapf, 'Reise,' I. 454) states that the ground at the foot of the mountain is strewed with white stones.

5. The general character of the country around Kilimanjaro is clearly indicated in the missionary narratives. The maritime range of hills hardly attains, in many places about Mombas, an absolute elevation of 300 feet. About 15 miles inland, the ground falls and extends indefinitely westwards in a sea-like plain. The mountains scattered over this plain form no connected ranges, but stand separate in ridges. If therefore Kilimanjaro, standing on a basis of 500 or 600 square miles, rise to a height of 4 miles, it is the most stupendous mountain in the

world, and without a parallel. Elsewhere, in the Himalayah or Andes, eternal snows crown the summits of mountains upon mountains. The Chilean Andes, 100 miles from the coast, are seen far off at sea, over a country rising from a bold shore continually to the interior. The passes of the central Himalayah, 18,000 or 19,000 feet high, are in general as far from the foot of the mountain as Kilimanjaro is from the seashore. Yet of this last distance, at least four-fifths is nearly a dead level, raised little above the sea. The height of this most remarkable mountain was originally estimated to be 19,000 or 20,000 feet. But in 1854 Dr. Krapf, while thanking the Société de Géographie de Paris for honours conferred on him, corrected his first estimate by reducing it to 12,500 feet, or, as he further explained it, a mountain 10,000 feet high, on a terrace raised 2,000 or 2,500 feet. The existence of such a terrace is utterly at variance with all the previous statements of Rebmann and of Dr. Krapf himself. The former saw Mount Yombo on the coast, only 2,500 feet high, and at a distance, as he supposed, of 200 miles. This change was the consequence, no doubt, of some remarks made by Capt. Guillain or his officers respecting the invisibility of Kilimanjaro from the hill of Rabbai-mpia. It must be unknown to Dr. Petermann, or he could never have rejoiced in the idea that the Baron von der Decken had confirmed the missionary statements. Perhaps, had the Baron known the whole truth, the results of his discoveries would have been expressed in different figures. And what does Dr. Petermann say to the elevated terrace arbitrarily introduced, instead of the low plain which Dr. Krapf, in one passage, calls "a kettle"? What excuse can he find for the curious fact, that in Dr. Krapf's 'Travels' the following sentence is interpolated in Rebmann's journal—"All these mountains (of Chaga) stand on a terrace 1,500 feet high"? Is this a specimen of the truth and correctness which he so much admires?

Dr. Petermann thinks it very amusing, "now that two scientific gentlemen have confirmed the statements and accounts of the missionaries in every essential particular," to read Mr. Cooley's criticisms, and to compare them with "Krapf's Travels, fully published by Messrs. Trübner." I, on the other hand, am more surprised than amused to find Dr. Petermann totally ignorant of Dr. Krapf's definitive statements, which are in essential particulars quite irreconcilable with those of the scientific gentleman referred to; and to find him also totally unacquainted with the volume to which he so confidently refers, for there is no allusion in Krapf's 'Travels' to the height of Kilimanjaro, a subject never touched by the author since 1854. But the English translation of that work is an abridgment, omitting all those details of time and route which the geographer and critical reader deem most valuable; and among the suppressed passages, strange to say, is the account of Kenia and its snows, that feed the Nile. Whether this suppression was dictated by prudence, we know not. The editor has placed Kenia in the map, in accordance neither with Dr. Krapf's map nor text, but looking about probably, like Dr. Petermann, for truth and correctness, and unable to find them, he dropped the mountain he knew not where. Thus the two most important points to be defended are abandoned in the volume referred to, by the author and editor.

Dr. Krapf and his wonderful discoveries have had their admirers, and from the writings of his chief apologist we shall, sparing criticism, exhibit a brief specimen, quoting for this purpose from the last volume of the *Journal of the R. G. S.*, page 128 *et seq.*, and showing at the same time the authorities referred to:—

The Bura Mountains are 7 5 days' march, p. 272.

days' journey from Rabbai.

—Church Miss. Intell., i. 275.

They are 3 days in breadth.

They are 100 miles distant

from the coast.

From Kadiaro, on the 11th of

May, Rebmann first saw

Kilimanjaro.

During 2 months Rebmann

saw Kilimanjaro every day

when the sky was clear.

2 days.—Reise, ii. p. 17.

90 miles (estimated) and visi-

ble from Rabbai, 392.

He left Kadiaro on the 1st of

May, and on the 11th was

but 2 days from the moun-

tain.

He makes no such statement.

From the River Adi Dr. Krapf

went N. to Kitui.

He repeatedly saw this snow-

cloud in a northern direc-

tion, and afterwards ascer-

It bore by compass N.W.

by W., say N.W.

He went N.E.—Miss. Int., i.

417.

He saw something like a white

cloud in a northern direc-

tion, and afterwards ascer-

ending a hill, saw (and

only once) the mountain

base extending from E. to

N.W. by W.—Miss. Int.,

i. 470; Reise, ii. 167.

The middle point, there-

fore, was E. of N.

Pages might be filled with similar misquotations and misstatements. But enough has probably been said to satisfy the impartial reader that the charges of ignorance and unfairness recoil on the advocates of Dr. Krapf. The objections made to his statements and his map were the necessary consequences of their improbability, inconsistency and manifest want of accuracy. He gives heights and distances oracularly, without making any attempt to ascertain them. What are we to think of the scientific acquirements of the men who tell us that Mount Kadiaro is so high that on its summit sunset takes place two hours earlier than at its foot (*Reise*, ii. 16)? The objections were never fairly answered. The call for explanation incurred the obloquy of all who delight in the licence of pretension, and of the discoverers or inventors of the Mountains of the Moon, who immediately seized on Kilimanjaro and Kenia as parts of those ranges, set by them on those plains where the missionaries emphatically declare that there is nothing of the kind. Individuals or Societies who court popularity must lean to vulgar errors; they hate the uncompromising character of rational inference and scientific demonstration.

Assuredly the writer who complains of the "Sheer impudence and presumption of travellers" (hard words, though certainly not inapplicable at the present day) shows little caution when he asserts that the statements of the missionaries have been confirmed in every particular. The Baron von der Decken and Mr. Thornton have seen "the matter of transparent whiteness" from a distance of some miles, and call it snow, but that does not decide the question. Doubtless, they combine appearances with observed elevations and distances. But how have these been ascertained? Dr. Petermann's expressions are not calculated to inspire confidence. Mr. Thornton says the mountain has an elevation of 20,000 feet, with 5,000 of snow. The Baron reports 21,000 feet of height and 3,000 of snow. How does it happen that the results obtained by the two associated calculators from the same mathematical data differ so widely and are all in round numbers? We must know the instruments employed, the methods, &c., before we place entire confidence in the results. But besides the instruments, the pre-occupations of the scientific travellers must be inquired into. Their survey may possibly involve many arbitrary assumptions and adjustments, so as to make the results depend a good deal on inclination. They may have heard that the Royal Geographical Society assigns to Kilimanjaro a height of 19,000 feet with perpetual snow, and in ignorance of Dr. Krapf's last estimate and of the true state of the question, been swayed by that decision.

But supposing the great height of Kilimanjaro to be proved, still the doubts on the subject hitherto expressed will be justified by the unique character of that mountain. Its invisibility still remains to be explained. If it can be seen from Kitui, at a distance of ten days, why is it not seen from the hill of Rabbai, over a sea-like plain, at an equal or less distance? Why is it not seen from Vuga, still nearer and 4,000 feet high? It is to be hoped that Dr. Petermann will co-operate with those who in discussing such a question prefer the truth to the marvel. Here every successful pursuit takes the money-making character, and descends to the level of the crowd. But in Gotha it is easy to resist the temptation to cultivate what may be styled sensation-geography. W. D. COOLEY.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

A Meeting of the General Committee of the Albert Memorial Fund has been summoned for Wednesday next, at the Mansion House.

Lord Granville has stated, in answer to a question put by Lord Derby, that he believed Her Majesty would be willing to accept the responsi-

bility of suggesting a form of memorial to the Prince.

A notice of motion has been given in the Court of Common Council, to take into consideration the propriety of erecting, either in the Council Chamber or in Guildhall, an appropriate bust or memorial of the late Prince Consort. 15,000*l.* of the Memorial Fund has been invested in Indian Stock. The interest accruing from this arrangement will be more than commensurate with the expenses incident to the creation and management of the fund, which will therefore remain intact for the ultimate object to which it may be devoted.

This has been a busy week with Her Majesty's Commissioners for the International Exhibition. Early on Monday a body of 400 men were marshalled in the galleries of the new building, under the superintendence of the Building Committee (the Earl of Shelburne, Mr. William Fairbairn, and Mr. William Baker, engineer of the London and North-Western Railway), for the purpose of testing their strength. They marched in quick and double time, leaped, jumped, and otherwise tried them. The deflections were found to be less in every instance than had been calculated for the respective positions. On Wednesday the contractors gave up possession of the edifice to Her Majesty, in accordance with the contract. This surrender does not imply that the works are complete; they are indeed very far from complete. The glazing was commenced on the same day as the transfer. A good deal of work has still to be done upon the domes. Her Majesty's Commissioners were occupied in placing the various entrances to the building, of which they had obtained formal possession, under proper protection. No less than seven Commissioners of foreign countries arrived in London the same day. Printed catalogues of many foreign collections have been received;—and we may add, that the arrangements for printing a General Catalogue are already in a forward state.

One of the openings towards the International Exhibition advocated by us many weeks ago—and more recently insisted on as an absolute necessity by Sir Richard Mayne—has been, we are glad to say, secured by the energy of the Chelsea Vestry. The passage from Eaton Square to Sloane Square will be widened, so as to be rendered available for the increase of public traffic by that line of road. We trust the example will not be lost upon the Vestry of Brompton and Kensington. How about the great reform of opening Hamilton Place?

Mr. Cowper has made a representation to the Board of Works regarding his plan for crossing Hyde Park, reconsidered from that last adopted by him, and returning to the original route in the ha-ha. He wishes to obtain its acquiescence and assistance in making the now proposed route, which, if afforded, will save an application to Parliament for powers to take tolls and to re-pay the investors for their outlay. The Board of Works, after an animated discussion, referred the matter to a committee of their body. This committee reported on Tuesday last, recommending that Mr. Cowper should be informed that the proposed road would be, in the opinion of the Board of Works, a great public convenience during the Exhibition; but that, with every desire to meet the wishes of the First Commissioner and the public, they regret they have no funds at their disposal to effect this great public improvement. They offer, however, to make the same, if Parliament will place at their disposal funds other than those derived from direct taxation for metropolitan improvements. What ultimate decision the Board itself will come to remains to be seen. In case of a refusal, the First Commissioner will apply at once to Parliament. The revived plan proposes a northern entrance, a little to the west of Victoria Gate, near the end of the Grand Junction Road—that important feeder of any route, and driving into the ha-ha, even now forming a sunken but narrow trackway in the direction required. It will then cross the Serpentine at the existing bridge, on the existing level, and dip into the southern section of the ha-ha to the south-east angle of the Gardens, thence passing under Rotten Row and the Drive to

enter the Kensington Road, near the top of the Exhibition Road, pretty much in the line of the existing footpath. It is understood that no alteration in the levels of Rotten Row or the Drive will be required by the amended plan. This work, it is said, may be carried out in less time and at a smaller cost than the more direct route. It will not interfere with the Gardens or the Park. The objection to it was, that it is in several gradients, from that of the ha-ha to the bridge and *vice versa*, and more southwards by passing under the fashionable exercise-grounds. Vehicles traversing the bridge will be screened, we understand, by an ornamental erection close to its middle line. Its cost is estimated at 27,526*l.*

We may as well add to our account of the decorations to the International Exhibition Building given last week, that the central division of each of the spanners of the nave roof is to have the name of a country inscribed upon it, so that these will be read all down the Grand Avenue. The topmost purlin is decorated with bold chevrons of chocolate-colour upon the grey common to the roof. The purlins themselves are to be dead white, marked with a single cluster of stars, chocolate-colour, on each. The fascia of the gallery below the ornamental railing is to be enriched with a Raphaellesque scroll pattern slightly gilded. A similar decoration will be applied to the space above the clerestory windows, and immediately beneath the roof. The front of the galleries, consisting of highly ornamental castings in iron, is to be painted of a pale bronze colour, and backed with red cloth; which cloth, of course, will add an important element to the effect of the whole nave. The ceilings of the side passages to the nave and those of the galleries are to be of pearl grey, the light timbers crossing relieved alternately with bands of red and blue. The courts are already finished; their decorations are pale bronze, lighter than the same colour elsewhere upon the shafts surrounding them. Bands of scarlet are disposed upon these shafts at middle height and at top. The effect of this is, as now apparent, not at all good.

The Queen has granted an Order (Feb. 5) extending the privilege of copyright to all works published in the dominions of the Grand-Duke of Hesse.

Amidst the tumult of war, an American edition of Mr. Allingham's Poems has appeared at Boston, from the hands of Messrs. Ticknor & Fields. The following lines are by way of *envoi* to the reader:—

These little Songs,
Found here and there,
Single, in throngs,
Floating in air,
By forest and lea,
Or hill-side heather,
Or down by the sea,
Have come together,
How I can't tell;
But I know full well
No witty goose-wing
On an ink-horn begot 'em.
Remember each place
And moment of grace,
In summer or spring,
Winter or autumn,
By sun, moon, stars,
Or a coal in the bars,
In market or church,
Graveyard or dance,
When they came without search,
Were found as by chance.
A word, a line,
You may say are mine;
But the best in the songs,
Whatever it be,
To you, and to me,
And to no one belongs.

The following notice appears on the 'Votes' of the House of Commons on Monday last:—"Lord Henry Lennox—British Museum, &c. That this House is of opinion that for the preparation of any estimates, and for the expenditure of any monies voted in aid of the British Museum, the National Gallery, and all other institutions having for their object the promotion of Education, Science and Art, one Minister of the Crown should be responsible to this House. (Tuesday, 25th February)" This might seem to be almost a truism—but it is not. If this motion be adopted, and the Trustees be maintained simply as an inspecting honorary body, but not charged with the actual expenditure of

public money, the harmonious working and proper organization of these respective Institutions would soon follow.

Mr. Gregory, in the House of Commons, on Monday last, gave notice, on the part of Lord Elcho, that he should move a resolution to the effect that the House was of opinion that for the estimates for any money voted for the British Museum, National Gallery, or any other institution for the promotion of Education, Science, or Art, one of the Ministers of the Crown should be responsible to the House.

Her Majesty has sanctioned the election by the Vice-Provost and Fellows of Eton College of the Rev. Dr. Goodford, nine years Head-Master. This will settle the question recently pressed upon the Government as to the expediency of suspending the election until the long-demanded Commission has made its report on the present state and required improvements in the management of this great school.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Geological Society will be held at the Society's apartments, Somerset House, on February 21, at one o'clock; the Annual Dinner will take place the same evening, at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's. A Special General Meeting of the Society will be held, previous to the Ordinary Meeting, on the evening of February 26, to consider certain proposed alterations in the Bye-Laws relating to the Annual Contributions of Resident and Non-resident Fellows.

The name of Olympia has been given to the newly-discovered planet, No. 59 of the Asteroid group.

A mural monument has been lately put up in Spilsby Church to the memory of Sir John Franklin by his widow. It bears the following inscription:—"In memory of Admiral Sir John Franklin, R.N., K.C.H., K.R. D.C.L., born at Spilsby, April 16, 1786; died in the Arctic Seas, June 11, 1847, while in command of the Expedition which first discovered the North-West Passage. They forged the last link with their lives."

The Newspaper Press Directory for 1862 states that in January of the present year there were 1,165 newspapers published in the United Kingdom. Of these 845 were published in England, 139 in Scotland, 33 in Wales, 134 in Ireland and 14 in the British Isles. The number of newspapers published in 1851 was only 563.

A Roman boat, says the *Hull Packet*, has been discovered at a depth of ten feet from the surface, and in a trench now being made to convey water from Springhead to Stoneferry, near Hull. The long-buried boat is of oak.

Mr. Francis Wade, Chinese Secretary and Translator, has been appointed Secretary, in addition to his above-named offices, attached to the Legation at Canton.

London housekeepers who are paying the heavy charge of 6*s.* per 1,000 cubic feet of gas, will rejoice to hear that the recently-invented "water-gas" is rapidly taking the place of coal-gas in America. According to the American Gas-Light Journal, this gas, 73 parts of which are derived from water and 27 parts from oil, at 9 cents per gallon, is in all respects better than coal-gas, besides the advantage of being very much cheaper.

An order has been issued by the Turkish Government, according to which all the libraries connected with the mosques and other religious institutions are to be revised and systematically catalogued. Much of interest may be expected should this order be carried out by able hands. There are about fifty libraries at Constantinople, all founded during the most glorious period of the Turkish empire; these conceal manuscripts by the hundred thousand, gathered and heaped up there by the Ottoman sovereigns from Asia, and embracing the mediæval science of the whole Islamic Orient. These treasures have never been properly appreciated, nor their value recognized; it may be justly conjectured that many a monument of Mussulman culture has perished, a prey to the moths. Many Greek

and Latin books.

Ignaz the 6th in years. E literature fore politi cians of the into which plunged tion 'Die Sch of a good great coll of 2,000

A pass death of dentally fall, the the first of great Junius h before th ence. A death in direct au Though and a g but little reasons, not know Dean's v ally res we hear buried in teered t in tradi been, m literary Pope ce Sampson Homer.

ROYAL the cha "Reman quiry i Urinary E. Smi Surface

Geog Murchi "On the Barkly, which, Mr. W. succeed from M Hodgk tion, w Wills, Roderic ploring West A Sir Ro east an

AST in the W. W J. Kid Account J. J. V. Jacob Bodies the P A. Cay Disk, tive N the A Observ of Jup servat

and Latin codices are to be found among the books.

Ignaz Castelli, the popular Vienna poet, died on the 6th inst., at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He was one of the last representatives in literature of the good old merry Vienna times, before politics and revolutions had roused the Phœnicians of the Danube from their lethargy of pleasure, into which Metternich's despotism purposely had plunged them. Among his many works we only mention the libretto of Weigl's popular opera, 'Die Schweizerfamilie.' Castelli leaves the fame of a good and honest man, of a small poet and a great collector of snuff-boxes. He amassed upwards of 2,000 such articles.

A passing mention must here be made of the death of one who, though not directly, was incidentally connected with literature—of Miss Woodfall, the daughter of Henry Sampson Woodfall, the first publisher of Junius's Letters! She was of great age—ninety-four—born, therefore, before Junius had made his first appearance, and long before the United States of America had existence. As she resided with her father until his death in 1805, she may be considered as the last direct authority on the subject of those Letters. Though not unwilling to converse about Junius, and a good test of an anecdote, she really knew but little, and, as we believe, for the best of all reasons, that her father knew but little, that was not known to all. She resided for many years in Dean's Yard, Westminster, where she was universally respected; and the Dean and Chapter have, we hear, kindly acceded to her known wish to be buried in the Cloisters, and Dean Trench has volunteered to read the funeral service. What a link in tradition is thus lost! The Woodfalls have been, more or less, connected with literature and literary men for two centuries; before the days of Pope certainly, who gave half-a-crown to Henry Sampson, when a child, for reading a page of Homer.

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Feb. 6.—General Sabine, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read:—'Remarks upon the most Correct Methods of Inquiry in Reference to Pulsion, Respiration, Urinary Products, Weight of Food, &c.,' by Dr. E. Smith.—'On the Motions of Camphor on the Surface of Water,' by C. Tomlinson.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Feb. 10.—Sir Roderick I. Murchison in the chair.—Mr. Galton read a paper 'On the Despatch from his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, Governor of Victoria, on the Expedition which, under the late Mr. R. O'Hara Burke and Mr. W. J. Wills, with Messrs. Grey and King, succeeded in crossing the Australian Continent from Melbourne to the Gulf of Carpentaria.'—Mr. Hodgkin read papers 'On Journals of the Expedition, with the Astronomical Observations of Mr. Wills,' communicated by Governor Barkly to Sir Roderick I. Murchison;—'Proceedings of the Exploring Party, under Mr. F. T. Gregory, in North-West Australia.'—A Letter from Capt. Cadell to Sir Roderick I. Murchison on the Country to the east and north of the Grey and Stanley Ranges.

ASTRONOMICAL.—Jan. 10.—Dr. Lee, President, in the chair.—The Rev. T. Pyne, J. M'Dowell, W. Wray, C. H. Lake, Signor Julian Vertu, J. Kidd and J. Breen, were elected Fellows.—'An Account of Experiments on Solar Radiation,' by J. J. Waterston, Esq.—'Note on a Theorem of Jacob's, in Relation to the Problem of Three Bodies,' by A. Cayley, Esq.—'A Third Memoir on the Problem of Disturbed Elliptic Motion,' by A. Cayley, Esq.—'On the Circularity of the Sun's Disk,' by G. B. Airy, Esq.—'Table of Comparative Number of Observations of Small Planets,' by the Astronomer Royal.—'Results of Meridional Observations of Small Planets'; and 'Phænomena of Jupiter's Satellites,' observed at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, during the month of Decem-

ber, 1861, communicated by the Astronomer Royal.—'Note on Two Drawings of Saturn,' by Capt. W. S. Jacob.—'The Solar Eclipse of the 31st of December, 1861, observed at Kilkenny House, Sion Hill, Bath,' by R. W. H. Hardy, Esq., R.N.—'Eclipse of the Sun of the 31st of December, 1861, observed at Nice,' by C. G. Talmage, Esq.—'Occultations of Stars by the Moon,' observed by C. G. Talmage, Esq.—'Additions and Corrections to the Observations of Comet II., 1861,' by the Rev. R. Main, Radcliffe Observer.—'Observations and Elements of Comet III., 1861,' communicated by G. P. Bond, Director of the Observatory of Harvard College, Cambridge, U.S.

GEOLOGICAL.—Feb. 5.—Sir R. I. Murchison in the chair.—Capt. W. H. Mackesy, H. Seeley, Esq., and T. F. Jamieson, Esq., were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read:—'On some Volcanic Phenomena lately observed at Torre del Greco and Resina,' by Signor Luigi Palmieri, Director of the Royal Observatory on Vesuvius.—'On the Recent Eruption of Vesuvius,' by M. Pierre de Tchihatcheff.—'On Isodiametric Lines as Means of representing the Distribution of Sedimentary (clay and sandy Strata), as distinguished from Calcareous Strata, with especial reference to the Carboniferous Rocks of Britain,' by E. Hull, Esq.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 30.—F. Ouvry, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.—Mr. J. Henderson exhibited two Chinese candlesticks in *enail cloisonné*, and a platter of the same work.—Mr. E. Canton exhibited a third Chinese candlestick of the same design, viz. a duck standing on a tortoise.—Mr. A. W. Franks, Director, exhibited a cylindrical vase, a cup, a saucer-shaped stand, and a small can, all in Chinese enamel.—All these exhibitions were accompanied with illustrative remarks from the Director.—Mr. Baker exhibited an ivory Pontifical Comb of the twelfth century, and of English work.—The Director communicated an account of a ring formerly in the possession of the Earl of Ichester, and given by Charles the First to Sir Philip Warwick.—Mr. C. Knight Watson communicated some letters of Sir Henry Wootton's, preserved in a MS. of Corpus Christi College, Oxon.

Feb. 6.—F. Ouvry, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.—Mr. E. Canton exhibited an intaglio in onyx.—Mr. Byles exhibited an intaglio in cornelian, with a figure of Zeus—and a fibula and armilla found at Fenny Stratford.—Mr. A. W. Franks, Director, exhibited a bronze figure of a swan.—Mr. H. Williams exhibited a ring of cinque-cento, with a design known as a grillus.—Mr. C. Nicholson read a paper on the Roman station of Brocavum.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Feb. 7.—Prof. Donaldson in the chair.—Prof. Westwood, of Oxford, gave an account of a visit made by him to Trèves last year, and explained the ease with which it could now be reached by rail all the way, and exhorted his hearers to go there in search of objects of ancient Art. He described the Museum as full of curious and most interesting objects, but with no order or arrangement whatever; he mentioned the Evangelary MS., a gift of the sister of Charlemagne, also a Book of the Gospels, written by the monks of Richenau for Archbishop Egbert. He exhibited a casting from a fine ivory—St. Helena entering some city in procession,—the city is probably Trèves; the work is of the time of Charlemagne. In the western crypt of the cathedral they have lately found a well: it may have been used in the earliest times for baptizing.—Prof. Donaldson, agreeing with Prof. Westwood as to the interest of Trèves to the archaeologist and student of art, pointed out the importance of forming a collection of ivories as illustrative of Art, and mentioned the valuable works on this subject by Digby Wyatt and Mr. Edmond Oldfield.—Capt. Windus, R.N., then read an account of a great carrack, or man-of-war, built by the Knights of St. John, at Nice, in 1530. It was one of the fleet sent by the Emperor Charles the Fifth, in 1535, against Tunis. She was named the Santa Anna, and attracted much attention for her size, armament and fittings; she had six decks; her crew was 300 men; she had a chapel, hall of

reception, &c., and they served the crew with fresh bread daily. One remarkable fact of her construction was that she was sheathed in lead up to the bulwarks, and was impenetrable to the artillery of that day; the lead was attached with brass bolts. She was the *La Gloire* or the *Warrior* of her day. The account of her was to be seen in Bosio, and the huge carrack figures in the frescoes of the Palace of the Knights Hospitallers at Rome.—Mr. W. Burges read a notice of a Tomb erected in honour of an officer lent to the Florentines by Amerigo de Narbonne. He led the troops of the Florentines at Campaldino, at which Dante was present (1289), and was killed there. He is represented on horseback. The armour, of which Mr. Burges had sketches, differs from the armour of the same period in England, when plates of leather or metal were worn with mail armour: this change commenced probably in Italy.—Mr. R. G. P. Minty exhibited photographs of the Church at Harting, Sussex, and of two tombs and effigies of Sir Edward Caryll, of Ladyholt Park, in that parish, and his son Sir Richard. The chancel or monumental chapel has been lately removed; and the family is extinct. The family had sided with the King in the Rebellion, and had followed Charles the Second into exile, who created the last of the race Baron Caryll, of Harting. Ladyholt belongs to Lady Featherston, of Uppark.—Mr. E. Godwin sent a notice, with drawings, of the Tower of St. Philip's Church, Bristol; it was of the thirteenth century, and was suffering from neglect and age, and suggested that the Institute might do good by calling attention to the subject.—A curious image of lead was exhibited, by T. A. Robartes, Esq., M.P., through the Right Hon. Sir Edmond Head. It was found in Cornwall, near one of the ancient smelting-houses, called in the county 'Jews' Houses.'—A bronze sword, found in the River Lea, of remarkable length, was exhibited by A. W. Franks, Esq.,—another of remarkable form, Lincolnshire, and some Persian arms, were exhibited by W. I. Bernhard Smith, Esq.; some stone celts, from Ireland, sent by the Rev. G. Mellor, of Warrington; some curious mining axes, sent by Sir R. Murchison, from the Museum of Economic Geology.

LINNEAN.—Feb. 6.—G. Bentham, Esq., President, in the chair.—W. Ferguson, Esq., J. D. Moore, M.D., H. Scott, M.D., C. Tyler, Esq., and J. Veitch, jun., Esq., were elected Fellows.—The following papers were read: 'On the Anatomy of the Smythuridae,' by J. Lubbock, Esq.; 'On the Geographical Relations of the Coleoptera of Old Calabar,' by A. Murray, Esq.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Feb. 11.—Dr. J. E. Gray, V.P., in the chair.—Dr. Günther read a paper 'On the Charrs of the Lakes of Great Britain and Ireland,' pointing out the characters by which three species of these fishes from various parts of the United Kingdom might be distinguished from their Continental allies—*Salmo salvelinus* of Germany, *S. umbla* of the Lake of Geneva, and *S. alpinus* of Lapland. Dr. Günther proposed to call the Irish species from Lough Millen *S. Graii*, that of the Lakes of Llanberis *S. rubriventris*, and the fish of the Lake of Windermere *S. Willughbi*.—Dr. Hamilton read some notes on the assumption of the male plumage by the female common pheasant, which, from numerous examples lately examined, appeared to occur often, even in young birds of the year, the divergence towards the dress of the male corresponding to the amount of disease in the generative organs.—Dr. Gray communicated a note from Sir J. E. Tennent on the gigantic earth-worm of Ceylon (*Megascolex caruleus*), an example of which had lately been received from Sir J. E. Tennent by the British Museum.—Dr. Gray also read some notes on some specimens of Claviform Pennatulidæ in the Collection of the British Museum, and gave descriptions of two new genera of zoophytes, discovered on the north coast of Australia, by Mr. Rayner, for which he proposed the names *Solenocaulon* and *Bellonella*.—Dr. Gray likewise described some new species of Spoggoles, and of a new allied genus proposed to be called *Morchellana*, from examples in the Collection of the British Museum;

and reported the occurrence of *Diodon Pennantii*, at Charmouth, Dorsetshire, a specimen of this rare fish having been procured there by H. Morris, Esq., and forwarded to the British Museum by the Earl of Enniskillen.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Jan. 27.—*Anniversary Meeting*.—J. W. Douglas, Esq., President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the present year: Mr. Frederick Smith, President; Mr. S. Stevens, Treasurer; Messrs. E. Shepherd and J. W. Dunning, Secretaries; and Messrs. R. H. Mitford, F. P. Pascoe, F. Smith and Alex. Wallace were elected new Members of the Council.—A Report from the Council on the state of the Library and Collections was read and received.—An Abstract of the Treasurer's account was read by one of the auditors, and showed a balance in favour of the Society of 122l. 6s. 4d.—The President delivered an Address on the state and prospects of the Society, and of Entomology in general.

Feb. 3.—F. Smith, Esq., President, in the chair.—The President nominated as his Vice-Presidents Messrs. Lubbock, Pascoe and W. Wilson Saunders.—Mr. Lubbock exhibited a magnified drawing of a curious Dipterous Larva, which Prof. Westwood thought was probably referable to some species allied to *Platyptera*.—Mr. Stainton exhibited a living pupa of the Lepidopterous genus *Micropteryx*, a highly-magnified coloured drawing of the same, and read a detailed description thereof. The larva was a Birch-feeder, but the perfect insect not having yet been bred, the species was unknown. The pupa was in form intermediate between the proper pupa forms of the Lepidoptera and Trichoptera; the form of the imago had long since suggested a doubt whether *Micropteryx* ought not to be classed with the Trichoptera; but an examination of the larva, pupa and imago showed that the genus was properly retained among the Lepidoptera.—Mr. Janson exhibited seven species of Coleoptera hitherto unrecorded as inhabitants of Britain. They were *Putrobus clavipes* (Thomson), taken in Shetland in August, 1858; *Harpalus diffinis* (Dej.), taken near Croydon in September, 1860; *Harpalus parallelus* (Dej.), taken on the Sussex coast in February, 1858; *Aleocharia mærens* (Gyll.), taken in Perthshire in 1855; *Homalota Thomsoni* (Janson), taken near Hampstead in April, 1857; *Xantholinus atratus* (Heer), taken in a nest of *Formica rufa*, near Highgate, in October, 1856; and *Thinobius brevipennis* (V. Kiesener), taken in Holme Fen, Hants, in May, 1859.—Mr. Ruspin exhibited a coloured drawing of a singular variety of the common copper butterfly, *Lyceena Phleas*; the specimen was captured on Norwood Common in the autumn of 1858, and was chiefly remarkable for the presence on each of the posterior wings of three straight, broad, sharply-defined, radiating bars of a bright copper colour.—Capt. Russell, who was present as a visitor, was introduced to the Meeting by Dr. Wallace, and detailed with much minuteness the circumstances attending the capture of several rare species of Lepidoptera, to which the attention of the Society had been called at some of its former Meetings by Dr. Wallace. Specimens of these were exhibited. The most interesting were *Callimorpha Hera*, and *Anesychia Echiella* (W. V. = *Bipunctella*, Fab.), both of which, in Mr. Doubleday's List of Lepidoptera, are included among the "Reputed British Species." Of *C. Hera*, Capt. Russell captured five specimens on the 27th of July, 1859, on a stony and uncultivated hill-side on the road between Rhubon and Wrexham, two or three miles from the latter town. The specimen of *A. Echiella* was taken in a chalk-pit at Chellesworth, Suffolk, in the summer of 1861.—Mr. Rye exhibited *Lathrobium geminum* (Kraatz), a Coleopterous insect hitherto confounded in our collections with *Lathrobium elongatum* (Linn.). Mr. Rye read some notes on the species, pointing out the characteristic differences between it and its allies.—Mr. Crotch exhibited, and read some notes on, *Dermestes Frischii* (Kugel. Erich.), a Coleopterous insect hitherto unrecorded as British, but taken plentifully by Mr. W. Farren, of Cambridge, under a dead horse, in the New Forest, in the early part of the summer of 1860, in company with *D. marinus*.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon. Royal Academy, 8.—'Sculpture,' Mr. Westmacott.
Tues. Horticultural.—Fruit and Flower Committee and Ballot for Seeds.
— Ethnological, 8.—'Civilization of Man,' Mr. Crawford; 'Idol Human Head of Jivaro Indians,' Mr. Bollaert and Don Ramon de Silva Ferro.
— Statistical, 8.—'National Debt,' Mr. Samuda.
— Civil Engineers, 8.—'Iron-Plated Ships,' Mr. Samuda.
— Royal Institution, 3.—'Physiology of the Senses,' Mr. Marshall.
Wed. Meteorological, 7.—Council.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Merits of Different Systems of Working Mines, &c.,' Mr. Salmon.
Thurs. Zoological, 4.
— Numismatic, 7.
— Linnean, 8.—'Ariste Prolification,' Mr. Masters; 'Incarpus edulis,' Mr. Bentham; 'Algae, Vancouver's Island, Dr. Harvey; 'Hammamiden,' Prof. Oliver.
— Chemical, 8.
— Royal, 8.
— Royal Institution, 3.—'Heat,' Prof. Tyndall.
— Antiquaries, 8.
— Royal Academy, 8.—'Painting,' Mr. Hart.
Fri. Geological, 8.—'Anniversary.'
— Horticultural.—Election of Fellows.
— Royal Institution, 8.—'Site of Holy Sepulchre,' Mr. Ferguson.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'English Language,' Rev. A. J. D. O'Sey.

FINE ARTS

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THIS is the best Exhibition we have seen in Pall Mall for some years. A careful selection having been made from an unusually large number of pictures, and the hanging offering small ground for complaint, the moribund Institution has revived, temporarily at least, although there is scarcely a name of old repute in the Catalogue. The current reports that the body would dissolve ere long are, we understand, premature; while it is probable it may endure a second century, here or elsewhere. We hope the managers will persist in the course well renewed this year, and take heed that their arrangements are not brought into contempt again. We see no reason why the British Institution might not again be second only to the Royal Academy, or even more select in its contents.

Messrs. J. Gilbert and Clark contend for the place of honour, on opposite grounds. It is difficult to decide which of their pictures is most effective. Whether the sweep of the practised mind and hand, reckless strength, burning ardours of colour, and even over-dramatic power of the one, are to be preferred to the pathetic characterization, expression and simplicity of the other, it is hard to say. Mr. Clark's ardour is low-toned to timidity, needing a heedful eye to see how beautiful some of its phases are. Mr. Gilbert's fire smokes like a torch; Mr. Clark's is a gentle light. The one sins, as the stage does, from exaggeration; the other is homely, tender and true in design, rude and almost disagreeable in surface, withal earnest to tearfulness, yet manly. The last represents *The Return of the Runaway* (No. 28). A stalwart young sailor, bundle in hand and travel-stained, enters his father's cottage, lays a hand upon the old man's shoulder, rousing him from reading, and looks lovingly at his mother, much aged since his flight, who rises all quivering from her seat to see, through tearful, faded eyes, the long-lost son, a hearty, bronzed man, before her. He looks honest as the day, and bold as the sea: he has upon his arm a good-conduct stripe. Her eyes hardly assure her that it is he. A young child stares smiling from his book in doubtful recognition.—A delightful face. Mr. Clark has taken up the subjects Wilkie grew tired of, and treated them in a more sensitive manner. This sensitiveness makes him diffident of colour, yet his work is so truly toned as to stand its garish neighbour hood here well. There is much roughness in the flesh-textures, and less of the minute and heedful drawing seen in the artist's earlier works.—Mr. Gilbert's subject is the meeting of Cardinal Wolsey and the Duke of Buckingham (73)—('Henry VIII.' act i. scene 1);—the scene, the ante-chamber of the palace, where the Dukes of Buckingham and Norfolk were conversing. Wolsey enters with a sweep of his scarlet robes, preceded by the guard of a prince, the bearers of the Hat and Purse, his secretaries gathering about him. The Dukes stand apart:—Norfolk, weak and crafty; Buckingham, stronger, bolder and more insolent, looks at his priestly enemy with the dauntless fierceness of a bull-dog—admirably rendered upon a true portraiture of the man.

Wolsey eyes him threateningly, and takes from a follower the papers of accusation against him. The splendour, and distinct recognition that true beauty is not in that splendour—hence no seeking for it as in common Art—show the artist at his best. The handling is dextrous to a marvel. The large airiness of the room, its carved ceiling and wall-hangings, the line of servants going through before the Cardinal—the coarse, dashing vigour of one Duke, assumed quietude of the other and imperiousness of their confronter, although expressed with exaggeration, are true in spirit.

Contrasting the genuine pathos and vigorous excess of these works, let us go to Mr. F. Wyburd's toy-like pictures, still the best he has produced. *Thiana sleeping* (27) has been painted with novel heed of nature. Looking from a rocky woodland nook, amongst fern fronds, the light shines through deeply-mossed stones: a little glade shows us Oberon's wife reposing, and quaint spirits weaving a slow dance around her. This is fanciful, bright, but cold in colour, and pleasing, as such things are; the second is foolishly sentimental, and the third meretricious. *The Convent Shrine* (171)—a nun kneeling before the crucifix, in a lamp-lighted recess beside a Swiss lake,—two peasants, out of an open, compose themselves against a post, while outside the moon has turned mountain and water into a wonderful green. *Nadira* (184) is a dame, pirate or other, asleep, or pretending to sleep, in the shadow of a red curtain. The execution of all these works is thin and blunt, smooth without real finish, therefore false.—Mr. Pope sends a somewhat dingy but expressive and well-felt picture,—*The Sister of Mercy* (51): such a one sick in a convent room; a companion clasps her faint hand, and heedfully tends her who erst tended others; the draperies are excellently studied. *Autumn* (58), by Mr. A. Johnston, a female personation waning under a poppy flower, is boldly and broadly dealt with, has little refinement and some indifferent drawing, being a more genuine work than the painter usually produces; a certain pathos in the face is agreeably given.—Of the same school is Mr. J. Sant's work, *No Music to him but the Drum* (180), a gall-dressed child with a toy drum, himself looking resolute and belligerent. An expression cleverly rendered and a sprightly style go a long way here to make a picture, which is unhappy in texture and colour of flesh, somewhat gaudy in colour, and too showy to be good in Art.—Showiness is carried to vice in Mr. Desanges's production,—*Biondina* (20), an apt example of his most meretricious manner,—shows a young lady in a ball-dress, *ravissante* expression, lace, &c. It is worth while to compare the tawdry commonplace of the last, the succulence of Mr. Sant's work and the splendid élan of Mr. Gilbert's, all aiming at the same end: they are as tar, molasses and good port wine to each other.

Mr. J. Morgan's picture, No. 1, not worthily hung in honour over the fireplace, is disagreeably unsold in execution; shows such marks of haste, heedlessness of texture, and hotness of colour, that a good deal of feeling for and power of rendering expression are marred in *The Jury*. "The privilege of a Briton" is being awarded to one whose peers are here empannelled. The artist has shown with creditable variety the dull man, sleepy man, deaf man, foolish man, he who is inquisitive and he who is proud. When best satisfied with its merits, one feels that this picture would hardly have been painted but for Mr. Webster's existence, from whom, through Mr. G. B. Smith, it is a translation at second-hand, in feeling and style, if not wholly in design.—*Jotted Down*, Mr. G. H. Boughton (112), is an agreeable little painting showing a child whimpering over a basket of windfall sticks upset; the landscape background, a margin of a wood, is rather French in manner, but cleverly done.—Mr. C. Rossiter's work, *The Portrait* (147), a mother displaying to her son a picture of his father, so we read it, both being in Charles-the-First or such-like costume, tells in action and expression the story intended. We fail to see any particular interest in such a point unless beauty be rendered also; the artist might have made the woman handsome and the boy pretty; old costumes, prosaically painted and filled, interest us not without human beauty, the presence of which would be as

agreeable
Hought
of a you
from its
the park
handed a
538, Cal
loaded a
standing
Holmes
is pinne
fear,—h
style of
and ske
smith (5
folly of
away so
a happy
many sa
position
do bette
commen
therefor
Mazepp
dismoun
—Mr. C
in a me
flowerin
and a cl
jacket w
224) sh
near the
is, like
more he
however
they sho
ful aspe
a little
Mr.
personi
heroine
tion of
elabora
fault, a
life is
delicate
Quaker
and me
and air
the mo
by the
and ri
Liddere
study o
very br
deals w
and do
clumsy
tured w
of exp
Empty
ing ov
and sin
most
is a cl
with f
beautif
Whisp
whom
stands
flower
new to
has dr
bered
ability
painter
good.
cious
wande
man p
ject w
self ag
rain h
is capi
the be
colour
backg
greatl
howev

agreeable to the artist as ourselves.—Mr. A. B. Houghton's *Baby* (488) is a charming little picture of a young mother caressing a child she has taken from its cot; her action is good; the accessories of the parlour-nursery are painted with taste, light-handed skill and feeling for truth of colour.—No. 538, *Carrying Nets*, by Mr. J. B. Burgess, a boy loaded and grinning, is very fairly done, notwithstanding a little paintiness.—*Caught*, Mr. G. A. Holmes (250),—a boy-thief, venturing in an orchard, is pinned in the palings by a dog, and roars in fear,—has coarse fun in it, needing a less vulgar style of handling, that handling being varnishy and sketchy.—Mr. C. J. Lewis's *Village Blacksmith* (509) marks improvement upon his recent folly of wasteful execution, by which he throws away some felicitous dexterity, and here and there a happy thought; the temptation to produce many saleable pictures, without regard to future position, threatens to ruin an artist who ought to do better. We have not often the pleasure of commending Mr. Abraham Cooper's works, and therefore do so with zest in the case before us; *Mazepa* (367) is a very spirited little sketch of a dismounted man, his horse struggling beneath him.—Mr. G. D. Leslie's *Summer Song* (201), a damsel in a meadow by a rivulet, amongst rich grass and flowering herbs, with tall trees beyond the water, and a clear bright sky over all, expresses the subject well and feelingly. His *Danish Fish Girls* (224) shows two such, chatting on a greensward, near the sea-shore, while their nets are drying; and is, like the first, bright and effective, but even more heavily handled, painty and opaque. Neither, however, has a grain of coarseness, and, if hard, they show singular felicity and joyousness in cheerful aspects of nature. Will not Mr. Leslie refine a little for his own sake?

Mr. W. Gale's *Evangeline* (263) is the truest personifying of Prof. Longfellow's rather frosty heroine we ever saw. As in the original, recognition of its beauty precedes our sympathy. Being elaborate, hard, unfeeling, chillily clear, without a fault, and yet not at all beautiful in the sense that life is so, we look and wonder, and soon become delighted with the exquisite fidelity, precision of Quakerlike handling, subtle reading of character, and most happy rendering thereof in expression and air. This head is a gem, and like a gem is all the more valued for study.—*After the Spanish* (464), by the same, a Donna's head, needing fleshiness and riancy, is exquisite nevertheless.—Mr. C. S. Liddell's *Nut-gatherer* (472) is a cleverly-treated study of a girl's head, in a blue cap, altogether very bright and pretty.—Mr. E. Nicol no longer deals with revolting subjects unrelieved by dignity, and does not sicken us with the veritable sight of a clumsy corn-cutter's brutality or hint the yell of a tortured wild Irish peasant, but has applied his powers of expression to things pathetic and tender in *The Empty Frock* (554)—an Irish cottier woman grieving over the garment of a lost child—in so earnest and simple a manner as to make this one of the most touching pictures we have seen. By the same is a clever sketch (418) of two Irish fisher-boys, with features more nationally characteristic than beautiful. There is humour in the same artist's *Whisper* (631)—a girl stealing behind the lover whom she has kept waiting too long, who now stands sulkily nervous, and anxiously pulling a flower to pieces.—Mr. W. Holyoake has a name new to us. His *Skylock's Charge to Jessica* (311) has dramatic power enough to make it remembered in future, and promises—if such pictorial ability be duly chastened and cultivated—a new painter amongst us. The three figures are all good. The hard suspicion of the Jew, his avaricious eyes and action of his skinny hand—the wandering eyes of Jessica, heedless while the old man preaches—show the painter has read his subject well. Launcelot, that fleeing oaf, lolls himself against a pier at the house-door, knowing how vain his master's orders are. His mask of a face is capitally expressive. Expression and action are the best qualities of this picture. In places the colour is garish where it should be brilliant. The background looks as if painted from a stage-scene, greatly needing nature in its aspect. On the whole, however, this is one of the most notable pictures

in the rooms.—Mr. D. W. Deane deals with a Spanish subject felicitously enough in No. 520—*Andalusian Peasants departing from a Venta*—although that work is coarser in execution than one in the Winter Exhibition.—Mr. E. Long gives Spanish character to perfection in an extremely well-painted and spirited picture of a city promenade at evening, styled *Dialogos diversos* (600). A priest and his deacon pace along in lively argument, the junior deferentially enforcing a point, with two fingers on his palm, and an earnest regard of his companion's graciously-amused face. The last, a portly man, self-centred in conceit, paces grandly in his purple sash and stockings. Behind are flirting lovers and other groups diversely talking.—Mr. W. Y. Yeames's fine study of an old halberdier's head (632) is eminently solid, characteristic, and vigorous, showing a great advance upon previous works.

Amongst the landscapes Mr. J. Cole's *Autumn* (17), a sketch on a common, although dry, deserves honourable mention; as does Mr. E. T. Rowley's *The Black Spout, Fin Glen* (18), for similitude with nature: both lack brightness.—Mr. Gosling's *Near Inglewood Common* (37) is meretricious and varnishy.—Mr. Roffe's *Old Mill, Abergele* (57), is an effective representation of a sullen sunset sinking into night, with its hues of fervid gold drawn against the stark-black mass of a ruined mill, whose skeleton vans chequer the deepening purple of a clear zenith with grim lines; beneath is a still pool, darkly reflective. A very richly-treated and bold picture, *A Water Drinker* (309), by the same, shows a stag drinking in a wood-glade at night and a horned moon looking in; this is hung too high for consideration, but, with its evident boldness of rendering the broad tree limbs, cannot but be effective at least.—Mr. H. W. B. Davis's *Noon, Pas de Calais* (54), surpassing his previous works in delicacy, is too painty, opaque and heavily-handled to be all it aims at; over-bright, hard, cold, limited in varied subtlety of tints.—Mr. E. N. Downard's *Summer Evening* (60) is masculine and richly bold.—*A Lock on the Thames* (71), Mr. H. B. Gray, while clear, true and well studied, is rather hard.—Mr. F. Dillon sends us *The Land of Egypt* (79), an effective, if not very purely coloured representation of the famous Colossi at Thebes.—Mr. J. H. Bottomley's two pictures—*Repose in the Wood* (181), a vigorous landscape, and *The Brewer's Pride* (211), two mighty horses,—are both excellent, the latter especially well drawn.—A woodland road, *In the New Forest* (272), by Mr. N. Hartnell, is strongly treated and good in colour. So, likewise, is Mr. J. H. Bradley's *On the Seine* (343), the river-bank.—Very notable for the same qualities, as well as those of good colour and feeling for nature, is Mr. B. W. Leader's badly-hung *Fisherman's Home* (511), a navigable canal tracking under a lofty bank, a calm, clear stream reflecting sky and woods.—Mr. F. W. Hulme sends the least conventionalized landscape we have seen from him, *A Country Road, Autumn* (501).—Mr. R. Collinson's *Quiet Dell* (287), a water-course among fields, shows some cleverly-handled weeds, noticeable for the hothouse look they have through their too green and thin treatment.—A bright little work notwithstanding.—Mr. F. W. Key's *Overgrown Nursling* (414), sheep and lamb, is broad, characteristic, but dully coloured.—Nos. 345, *Old Moated Tower, Michelham, Sussex*, and 482, *Upton Castle, Mr. R. H. Nibbs*, are rich, effective, strong and bold.—*The Golden Age* (268), Messrs. Niemann and Craig, a woodland scene with naked nymphs, &c., shows coarse power that errs in rankness of surface and heavy coal-like colour.—No. 368, *Near Dulwich, Surrey*, Mr. A. Dawson, is a charmingly true sketch.—*A Cascade on the Llugwy* (594), Mr. E. Gill, the river tumbling towards us, frothing and vagrant, between its deeply-wooded banks, is an excellent picture, dealing with old-fashioned materials in an old-fashioned manner.—Mr. G. Sant's *Lock Ard* (607), a panorama of mountain-tops, rivers, and, beyond all, a great blue expanse; the near ground, heathery and rock-strewn, is extremely artistic and sound.—Mr. J. W. Oakes's *Camber, Sussex* (125), with martello towers and the old fortress, guarding a sweep of sandy level in a bay, displays a hazy, sunny effect very delight-

fully.—Pleasant also, although a little too positive in greenness and somewhat thinly handled, is *The Valley Mill, Newlands* (221), by the same.—*A Sunny Morning on Tenby Sands* (89), Mr. J. Mogford, shows well a ship beached, the crisp sea tumbling in, and lances of light above the land. He sends also No. 149, a romantic shore scene, with two lovers pacing it, their long shadows upon the level sands cast by the low sun, sea-eaten rocks in fantastic shapes behind, and overhead lofty cliffs, wrapt in the misty greenish vapour peculiar to the painter. This greenness mars what poetic feeling he possesses.—Mr. G. C. Stanfield's pictures present the appearance of having been painted from photographs, they are so unrelentingly colourless and hard; they would, doubtless, engrave admirably, for they look faithful and are manly and firm, if not fascinating; still they show but one phase of treatment; and a uniform effect applied to all the subjects, that are a good deal alike, does not make the artist's works more varied. They are 97 (*Old Bridge and Castle of Dietz*), 245 (*Limburg*), and 583 (*Andernach*).—Mr. F. L. Bridell sends *Tremenza Mountain and Village of Menaggio, Como* (186), a largely-treated and effective picture from the lake-side, very skillfully composed and more literal than any previous work from his hands; a notable improvement.—Mr. H. Dawson's pictures have that dry, sand-papered surface he indulges in: the sky in *Evening* (185) looks coarse, with all its effectiveness and real merit. A grey effect of rising mist over water is well rendered in 328 (*Clifton Grove*), by the same.—Mr. H. K. Taylor's *Dutch Vessels leaving Port, blowing fresh* (11), is very spirited in treatment of the water and craft.—*The Derelict* (318), Mr. W. A. Knell, a sunrise on the sea when it is settling after a storm and sparkling in morning light. A dismasted, water-logged ship rolls heavily in the wave hollows, dragging her masts overboard, and approached by a fishing-boat; the dipping sway of the last is well given. There is more feeling and dash herein than care, notwithstanding its effectiveness.—Mr. J. G. Naish's coast picture, *The "Ant" ashore at Sandown* (408), represents a craft beached in the tumbling foam, all white and creaming with the inbreak of great green waves, with much brightness and solidity, yet hardness. An excellent work.—*Mont Orgueil, Jersey* (396), by Mr. E. Hayes, is broadly treated, but lacks variety and richness of colour.—Mr. W. Parrott's *Brest* (390) is interesting from its modest literalness.—Strictly architectural pictures are few. Mr. H. Johnson's *Caryatid Portico of the Erechtheum, Athens* (2), reproduces Mr. D. Roberts's style with new variety of colour. He sends also *The Temple of Minerva, Egina* (65), a moonlight amongst ruins, effective, but not elaborately faithful.—*The House of Lords, from Millbank* (52), Mr. J. Danby, is unsubstantial and dry, and falsifies the fine curve of the arches in Mr. Page's new bridge. Thin and dry, likewise, is Mr. T. Danby's *Through a Birch Wood, North Wales* (179), yet pleasantly telling of sunlight and trees.—*A Recollection, Somerley, Hants* (193), Mr. J. D. Wingfield, is a pretty sketch of an interior.—Mr. D. W. Wynfield's *Summer Hours* (618), two lovers conversing on a marble garden-seat, is cleverly sketched and well composed.—Mr. Lance's two ideas of fruit, *Force and Finish* (118), differ in smoothness, but not in force and finish.—Mr. Duffield improves in colour, witness *Game and Fruit* (88).—Miss Stannard's *Fruit, from Nature* (415) and *Fruit, painted from Nature* (484), lack lusciousness and variety of colour, but do her great credit for solidity and good modelling.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Mr. Leighton's contributions to the Royal Academy will probably consist of six pictures. These are suggestive in subject; more than one of them novel. Michael Angelo nursing his old servant Urbino has occupied the artist for some time and been seen by many persons. Urbino is seated in a chair, dozing in the last languors of life, nigh to death, his face with the pallors of long illness upon it, and one weak blue-veined hand lying in his lap. Behind, his master, with characteristic action of tender thoughtfulness, is gently drawing over his old com-

panion's shoulder the wrappers that have fallen. In the background appears the famous torso. Two pastorals—pastorals in the old poetic sense—come next; together, but very diverse in character notwithstanding their similarity. The difference is subtly made out in feeling, and, therefore, more strongly attests the power of the artist than it would if they had been perfectly antithetical. One is the head and half-length of a boy, fair as a woman, holding in his hand a pipe just taken from his lips, and by his eyes' look expressing the influence of the music, shrill, yet soft and clear, which lingers in the air and all about the edges of a forest seen behind him, with clustering and thickening evening shadows at the feet of huge trees cast upon the sunny sward. The second pastoral has a more lively and stirring motive. A boy practising his pipe near a bird's cage has roused the singer to rivalry, and pausing in his own performance hears with delight its panting trills and clear natural notes. Behind is a farmyard. Another picture represents a young lady caressing a child; and a fifth, a beautiful girl in a garden, attended, so to say, by peacocks white and green. These works are indescribable by not having any direct incident or tangible subject beyond the mere actions named. With their motive it is different, but only in degree, for that is beauty. The last theme this painter has chosen is such that it insures the picture being sought for at the Exhibition, where we trust it will not fail to appear. One of the kings of the East who journeyed to the adoration of the Infant Saviour is seen standing in the twilight of a splendid night, gazing with awe and prescience upon the new guiding star. He is on the flat roof of an Oriental palace, the roofs of the city and many towers seen around him; he has taken his crown from off his head, and stands bare before the emblem; his royal robes falling humbly about his person, and all his air abashed. Beneath, seen through an opening or stairway leading to the roof, is a hot revelry going on, mad dances, eating and drinking, under flaring lamp-light and in crowds of men and women.

The Royal Association for the promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland has issued its yearly volume of prints. These illustrate the songs of Robert Burns, with five engravings from pictures commissioned to Messrs. G. Harvey, H. Macculloch, J. Archer, E. Nicol and A. H. Burr, by the Association, and afterwards reproduced by Messrs. L. Stocks, M. Forrest, R. C. Bell and C. W. Sharpe. Mr. H. Robinson also was employed to engrave Nasmith's portrait of the poet so long in possession of the Colonels Burns, his sons. The songs are—"Ca' the yowes to the knowes," painted by the first-named artist,—in a not very spirited manner, the figure of a stiffly posed child with a somewhat simpering expression, as the engraving has it, standing, and presumably "ca'ing." A glade verged by trees sweeps to right and left; in this a few sheep stray. We fail to see any particular motive here to redeem the rigid pose of the sole figure. The little shepherdess is only a child, not conveying to any one the idea of being or having a "bonnie dearie."—"My heart's in the Highlands" is illustrated by a landscape, to which that fortunate, for the painter at least, title has been given, not inaptly, but without special significance. A photograph would have illustrated the text just as well as this work does, if taken from any popular locality. The subject is expansive, airy and vast. Notwithstanding that the sky looks rather crumpled than grand, still it needs special expression to make it any more impressive or effective. The rainbow in the picture's centre is rather a commonplace point.—Mr. E. Nicol's "Last May a braw wooer" has expression, intense provincial character, and some humour, if little pleasantness, in it. The once-jilted, and twice-ensnared, worthy is passing his mischievous mistress, and gets the "blink" which finally slew him. The story is told well, but somewhat uncouthly, gracelessly, beyond the justification even of a rank provincialism. We do not want a pretty picture by any means: the vigour of that before us is far preferable to any such inanities, but Mr. Nicol has dwelt upon ungainly and limited points of character rather than upon those broader because more neutral ones

which are forever present even in the most root-bound ranks of national life. A comparison, without invidiousness, will suggest the point intended. The photograph of a sharp-set Ayrshire peasant, if only seen as sharp-set, will interest few and may be distasteful to many, however faithfully the keen cunning of the fellow is shown in it. There is wealth of power in this work, but it is uncouthly put. The girl stands behind, as is usual in such cases, in common Art at least, her elbow within one hand, while the finger of the other is at her lips. An equally commonplace idea is the reproduction of the ugly old woman, in a hideous cap and shawl, her wedding-ring duly pronounced, leaning upon a crutch-stick.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

HERR PAUER'S PIANOFORTE MUSIC.—The second concert was as interesting as its predecessor—as a performance possibly made more effective than that had been, by a change in the position of the instruments, which caused their player to be more equally heard from all parts of the room. Among the ancient pieces of music honourable mention must be made of the *Suites* by Lulli (the first obviously known to Mozart) and Scarlatti, and to a splendid old *Sonata* by Galuppi—music as young in its strength as nine-tenths of to-day's productions are old in their weakness. This, to our thinking, was the most striking piece at the concert,—though after it was to come Clementi's *Sonata* (the third of those dedicated to Miss Blake), which is a master-work, especially if the last two movements be considered—the one how pathetic and impassioned, the other how brilliant and artfully wrought up! Excellent, too, were the three 'Studies' by John Cramer, a selection from the only enduring work by that prolific writer and popular player, who seems in it to have coiled up the strength and originality of a long life. The movement 'Alla Turca,' by Berger (another writer, by the way, who will live by his 'Studies'), was characteristic enough—in the Oriental pattern, which is as marked in music as "the willow pattern" on the old blue china plate. Herr Pauer has never played more finely than he did this day week; we repeat our satisfaction at hearing the harpsichord in the elder specimens, though the programme stated that it was less used than on a former occasion, out of deference to the wishes of his subscribers. The variety ought to be welcome to them, in place of the reverse. But English constancy to one set of habits, fancies, preferences, is, perhaps, too closely associated with truth to duty and to affection for it to be laid by easily, or without a certain demoralization.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.—"The Colleen Bawn" has outdone the popularity of 'The Green Bushes,'—having come to the honours of burlesque, of equestrian spectacle, and now of opera;—there remains but *ballet* to crown its glory. Confessing some surprise and more regret at the want of invention implied in proceedings like these, it must be admitted that their justification lies in success; such, for instance, as when, from a *ballet* long since perished, such a capital opera book as that of 'La Sonnambula' can be extracted. How far the present will prove an analogous case remains to be seen. A remark or two may be made in the mean time. The tale seems to us fitter for a play with ballads or songs, than for a work which is to be entirely conducted in music. The great situation is hardly to be treated, save in the most melo-dramatic form by carpentry and gymnastic work. The broken bridge in M. Meyerbeer's 'Pardon' (with the real goat), at the moment when the curtain falls, has always seemed to us to go to the very verge of hazard, though that catastrophe rests only for a moment. The "header," which has made the fortune of the Adelphi drama, is more perilous still. Are we next to have the quarry scene from 'The Peep o' Day' done into music? Decay, exhaustion, and forced effects are involved in the choice of subjects like these. Then 'The Colleen Bawn,' or 'The Lily

of Killarney,' offers another difficulty, that of providing local colour to so long a story of passion. It required the vigour and transmuting power of Signor Rossini to maintain the Swiss tone in 'Guillaume Tell,' in which the moments of emotion are few and far between. The Irish character is more difficult to maintain than the Alpine one, because the music is more lawless and irregular, lending itself less easily to harmonic treatment; except, as in the case of 'The Last Rose of Summer,' the original character be discharged from it. Even M. Meyerbeer would be puzzled how to manage such melodies as 'Nora Creina,' or 'Paddy O'Rafferty,' or 'Yellow Wat and the Fox.' The brogue (to be familiar without meaning disrespect) is awkward to manage in music. The old tunes of England, Scotland, or the Emerald Isle, are not adaptable to modern uses; and we maintain this, with a distinct reference to the very ingenious Fair scene in Mr. Macfarren's 'Robin Hood,' which, though treated with considerable musical construction and skill, is essentially uncouth, owing to its choice of themes. And the difficulty of the task is proved in that very opera—ay, and in that very scene, during the course of which the writer (instance the march of the Quintain) glides away into such music as a Mercadante or a Meyerbeer might write for Naples or for Nuremberg, but which has nothing to do with the old Sherwood pastimes of "Blindman's Buff" or "Kiss in the Ring."

The book of 'The Colleen Bawn,' when examined, justifies to the fullest what has been said as regards the difficulties which attend such a subject for music. The novelties it contains are not happy. To instance, the opening chorus is a carouse in honour of the hero, *Hardress Cregan* (Mr. Haigh). In this is presented the no-novelty of social life, the gentleman "unaccustomed to public speaking" (Mr. Lyall), who proposes toasts to the bucks at table,—while the feminine half of the chorus, required for musical effect, sit back to back with the gentlemen, in broken semicircle facing the audience, without so much as a cup of tea to cheer them, and with but one solitary candle among so many, this merely placed on their empty table because it is to do duty as a signal in a later scene. This strange combination passed unproved by a much-enduring English audience.

We will not go on step by step,—pausing further on the well-known scene in the water-cave, which proves awkward and straggling when laid out for music at Covent Garden Theatre, less effective than at the Adelphi, and to be deprecated as calling upon a singer, *Myles-na-Coppaleen* (Mr. Harrison), for acrobatic feats beyond the usual compass of a tenor singer's accomplishments. The third act is weak; and that the interest dwindles has been felt, we think, by the composer. Throughout, his coolness and ingenuity must have been taxed by the words he has had to set. The prosaic homeliness of these it would be hard to exceed. In some of the great scenes, the verse is as lyrical as the prose of Mr. *Bucket the Detective*, in 'Bleak House,' when he desired the culprit, whom he was about to take up, "to sit down on that sofa."

Let us pass to the music. In this there is much to admire; and those portions of it which are less admirable are precisely those where the necessity of the composer to turn a deaf ear to his collaborators has compelled him to fill up any amount of allotted space, and to illustrate the unmusical situation by mere furniture-work. But the opera is evenly and carefully written, and displays skill and ingenuity in places where Fancy could no more be expected to thrive than were she called on to adorn and make tuneful the pence-table. In only one part of his task, where the composer can have had his own way, has Mr. Benedict failed. This is in his overture (*encored*), which is not equal to three or four other graceful and effective compositions by himself; to name but two: his overtures to the 'Minne-Singer' and 'Undine.'

Let us specify some of the musical pieces, beginning with the apocryphal introductory carouse, which scene is got rid of adroitly. No. 2. of the published music (Chappell & Co.), the duet (*encored*) betwixt *Danny Man* (Mr. Santley), behind the scenes, and *Hardress*, on the stage, is charming; though in the style of the Italian *barcarolle*, not the Irish style.

No. 4, the
the "em
which of
phrase in
by way of
The treat
ative; a c
melodies
No. 7, th
of sham
praise.
allegro c
Eily has
the clos
chorus)
à la Ver
examine
find, tha
up the a
Not m
opening
Chute (h
here got
of the f
better.
duet bet
Susan I
scene an
by the
'Crook
'My Co
tender c
effect is
like the

'Sir
Lady L
The en
given to
'Eurya
No. 13,
heroine
songs p
and me
cannot
howeve
favouri
which
we car
Danny
The
No. 1
charac
Trio, i
Chorus
at the
much
result
No. 2
cored),
counte
true A
leen,'
liked
we co
the in
the w
opera.
too m
case s
music
too, o
we ar
this j
cians)
trious
Engli
The
good
work
uncer
regar
of he
escape
have
had s

No. 4, the first song for *Myles* (encored), has more of the "emerald" colour; so has the *Romance*, No. 5, which opens the part of *Eily* (Miss L. Pyne). The phrase in the major key into which the tune passes, by way of close to the verse, is thoroughly happy. The treatment of 'Cruiskeen Lawn,' No. 6, is ineffective; a comment on the resistance of genuine Irish melodies from the yoke of the skilled musician. In No. 7, the first *Finale*, there is no longer thought of shamrock, rose or thistle, but there is much to praise. The opening is well knit together; the *allegro con brio* of the duett betwixt *Hardress* and *Eily* has life and melody, and is cleverly scored; and the closing *Andante con moto* (though without a chorus) is a pompous and effective concerted piece à la *Verdi*, better sustained, however, as those who examine the published music (pp. 107 to 110) will find, than most of Signor *Verdi's* efforts to "pile up the agony."

Not much is to be said for the Hunting Chorus opening the second act, with its *Tally ho!* for *Anne Chute* (Miss Jessie M'Lean). The musician has here got over his ground, that is all. The opening of the following duett betwixt her and *Hardress* is better. Next comes another hard bargain in the duett betwixt *Danny Man* and *Mrs. Cregan* (Miss Susan Pyne); and succeeding this, No. 12, the scene and air for the former personage (who is here, by the way, transformed into a sort of Irish "Crooked-back Dick"). Here there is a ballad, 'My Colleen Bawn,' which has been an object of tender care both to composer and singer; yet the effect is faded. Who could be inspired by words like these?—

Although her cheek is blanch'd with care,
Her smile diffuses joy—
Heav'n formed in her a jewel rare,
Shall I that gem destroy?

"Sir, were you 'prentice to a lapidary?" says *Lady Blanche* in Sheridan Knowles's 'Old Maids.' The end of this scene is the regulation raving, given to wicked baritones in operas, from Weber's 'Euryanthe' downwards. As compensation, in No. 13, 'I'm alone' (encored), a song for the heroine, we have simply one of the most delicious songs given to the stage in our time; the delicacy and melody of which, including a touch of wildness, cannot be overpraised. This is a song to live, however the fashions of the hour may sweep one favourite ballad after another to that limbo from which there is no return. For the rest of the act we care little, save for the opening bars allotted to *Danny Man* in the scene in the water-cave.

The third act, as we have said, is the weakest. No. 17, 'Lullaby,' for *Myles*, is entirely out of character, though in itself elegant. No. 18, the *Trio*, is well combined. In No. 19, the *Wedding Chorus* with *soli*, Mr. Benedict has obviously tried at the Irish humour of a quick tune in 2/4 rhythm, much in request among our neighbours, but the result is little beyond a tame attempt to bustle about. No. 20, 'Eily Mavourneen' (Mr. Haigh's ballad, encored), is clearly one of those tunes to be laid "on the counter," which run counter to every principle of true Art. Among the 'Mavourneen' family 'Cathleen,' the original 'Mavourneen,' is the one to be liked best, because she is the oldest. After this, we come to more filling-up music, and, lastly, to the inevitable "trot for the avenue,"—a *ronde* in the waltz style for the heroine, which closes the opera. In regard to the folly of this receipt-work, too much could not be said, and especially in a case such as that of this new opera, which is the music of a thoroughly trained composer—a man, too, of poetical imagination. Mr. Benedict could, we are persuaded, write a far better opera than this;—albeit this is his best opera, and (for musicians) far the best of the three new works indubitably produced, in fulfilment of promise, by the English lessees of the Royal Italian Opera House.

The execution of 'The Lily of Killarney' was as good as was possible under circumstances. The work was presented without flaw or delay or uncertainty on the part of any actor or singer in regard to his duty.—Miss L. Pyne sang the best of her best, and acted very well; but there is no escaping from the fact, that "wear and tear" have told on her voice, as they need not have done, had she not resolved to do what no other singer in

no other country would submit to do, namely, to sing six nights in the week.—Mr. Santley is a real artist; who in all his stage-doings, makes progress from part to part. His voice is in its prime, his execution has gained much finish—what is more, he is a real artist because, howsoever solicitous as to his own effects, he is never so tyrannical as to destroy those of his comrades. Thus, his success in a thoroughly ungrateful part was complete.—Mr. Harrison, by entering on characteristic personation and singing, has done what is wise, and what will maintain him in public favour, if he will beware henceforth of sentimental ballads. He is more capable on the stage, with his clear pronunciation and feeling for humour and character than the majority of his predecessors.—Mr. Haigh added a little in this opera to his former successes. His voice is lovely, but much remains to be done, so as to perfect it, before its owner can take place among our best English artists. Of the other singers there is not much to be said.—Miss Jessie M'Lean appears to be as useless a person (having good looks) as could be brought into a company to sing.—Mr. Patey (*Father Tom*) did his best with a thoroughly bad part. From the first he has tried to get at reality in the characters which he has had to present, and he speaks very well.

The success of 'The Lily of Killarney' was complete; but the strength of the success lay with the composer, not with the story.

ADELPHI.—Mr. Boucicault has made a change in his programme by introducing 'The Dublin Boy' (a version of Vanderburgh's 'Le Gamin de Paris') to the notice of his audience. It is known to be Mr. Boucicault's special forte, in his adaptation of subjects for the stage, to refine on his originals, and re-present them with some additional grace or beauty. Either he manipulates the dialogue, giving it elegance where previously it was rude and heavy, or he improves and rounds-off the situation or incident, so that the story moves more easily, and the language acquires a force and charm pleasing to the ear of the fashionable listener. He has done both in the production placed on the boards last Monday. By transferring the action to Irish ground, he has given to his *gamin* the peculiarities of the brogue and the ready wit belonging to the national character, and increased the probabilities of the events. The local manners are consistent with the individual traits, and the whole stands forth as a well-painted picture not unduly charged with colour, yet striking and effective. Fortunately, too, the character of the reckless hero—the mischievous but good-hearted boy—exactly suits the mingled dash and delicacy of Mrs. Boucicault's style. Her assumption of the Irish *patois* and the juvenile indifference to consequences was admirably realized. But when the occasion calls on the lad's intrinsic qualities and his undoubted courage, mere vivacity is exchanged for earnestness and determinate purpose, and the excited youth nobly vindicates his sister's honour. We must not pass over Mr. Emery's thorough realization of *General Daly*, which is one of the finest pieces of acting we have lately seen. The gouty old man's indignation, both in its sincere and its whimsical aspects, was literally true to nature; and when it attained its climax, and the veteran officer violently tore the epaulets from the young offender's shoulders, the illusion was complete. We must also commend Mrs. H. Lewis's portrait of the confiding grandmother, and Mr. C. H. Stephenson's photograph of the vindictive schoolmaster, both of which were excellent.

PRINCESS.—The pastoral comedy of 'As You Like It,' one of the most delicious of Shakespeare's fancies, was revived on Monday, with the full strength of the company, and in a manner on the whole justifying sincere approval. The *Jaques* of Mr. Ryder was carefully rendered with elocutionary taste and skill, and only wanted more flexibility of voice to make it perfect. Mr. Jordan's *Orlando* was good, being natural, animated and graceful. Miss Carlotta Leclercq, however, is entirely out of place in *Rosalind*. She wants alto-

gether the educational training which such an exquisite creation of poetic fancy requires and implies; nor is her personal appearance suitable to the part. She is too demonstrative, too heavy, too sensuous, where only the ideal, the fantastic, the *spiritual* should prevail. Mr. Widdicombe's *Touchstone* is an "admirable piece of fooling"; and Mr. Meadows's old *Adam*, laid firm hold of the sympathies. The remaining parts were respectably filled.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—We understand that 'The Tempest,' music by Mr. A. Sullivan, which our Leipzig correspondent mentioned as having produced so favourable an impression there, will be shortly performed at one of the Crystal Palace Concerts.

M. Halle was pianist at last Monday's *Popular Concert*. The programme included Beethoven's Pastoral Sonata, and his Kreutzer Duett, with M. Sainton for violin. The same composer, and the same two excellent artists, are to form the principal features of the concert on Monday next; at which also Mr. Sims Reeves is to sing.

We are told that Madame Guerrabella has left Covent Garden Theatre; the fact giving emphasis to our late remarks on the system of management pursued there; which, apparently, makes English Opera depend on the power of Miss Louisa Pyne to sing every night.

At the second concert of Mr. Henry Leslie's *Choir*, the motett 'I wrestle and pray,' by Sebastian Bach, was repeated;—and a Psalm, hitherto unperformed, by Mendelssohn, brought forward. Of both compositions, there is much to be said on a future day—meanwhile, the enterprise and research of the concert given cannot be too much commended.

M. Sainton's four *Soirées* will commence on the 4th of next month; the *Philharmonic Concerts* on the 11th, and the concerts of Messrs. Klindworth and Blagrove on the 12th. At the first and the last of these entertainments music out of the beaten track may be looked for.

It is possible that the Bradford Festival will not be held this year:—provincial managers (so runs the reason given) being made cautious, by apprehensions of the monopolizing interests of the Great Exhibition.

A rehearsal of the London contingent of the Triennial Handel Festival Chorus was held yesterday week, at Exeter Hall, where, among other music, a selection from the choruses of 'Solomon' was practised.—The Annual Report of the *Sacred Harmonic Society* is a continuation of the history of success, satisfactory to read. There is only to be wished for this Society a little more enterprise in selection. Among the expenses of the last year, besides two large subscriptions, is a third in aid of the repair of the organ in the Church of St. Bonifacius at Arnstadt, where Bach was for a time organist.

We have the following from Naples, dated the 30th of January:—"Les Huguenots" has been given, and for the first time in Naples, for under the Bourbons it was prohibited, on the pretext that the *libretto* was irreligious. The hero's part is sung by Signor Tiberini, who takes the character of *Raoul*. The heroine is Signora Lotti, who sustains with great force and energy the character of *Valentine*. The baritone, Signor Aldighieri, gives the character of the *Count de Nevers* perfectly. Signor Arati is not equal to the part of *St. Bris*, and he was treated by the audience with some severity. The important character of *Marc* requires a powerful bass, and Signor Laterza does his best to sustain it, but his power is insufficient; notwithstanding, he is much applauded in the Huguenot song of 'Pif-Paf.' Mlle. Sarolta suits the part of *Queen Marguerite* with much grace and rare elegance, and is much applauded in the fine air in the second act, which she sings with great expression. The orchestra is very satisfactory, and what is of very rare occurrence in San Carlo, the scenery and decorations are splendid, and are worthy of Paris or London. La Berretta, the marvellous

danceuse of the season, was much applauded in a new pas, remarkable for difficulties; nevertheless, she is more distinguished by 'miraculous' efforts than she is by grace of execution."

Mr. Henry F. Chorley's Lectures on National Music, at the Royal Institution, are fixed to commence on the 1st of March.

All frequenters of the Opéra Comique in Paris will hear with pleasure that the new manager has won back to that theatre the best singer of her class living, Madame Miolan-Carvalho.

M. Gounod's 'Reine de Saba' is announced for the 21st of this month at the Grand Opéra of Paris. We are instructed that the copyright of this work has been secured for England, by Messrs. Cramer & Co.—A portion of the composer's fine Symphony in E flat has been given by M. Padeloup, at the last of his popular concerts. Let us here notice (having no other space for the moment disposable) the publication of three small pianoforte pieces by the same writer, *Le Soir*, *La Perlenche* and *Le Ruissau* (Augener & Co.), as full of delicate and individual beauty.

Donizetti's 'Il Furioso' has been given at the Italian Opera of Paris, without any result of success. It is one of his feeble works, and was not moreover strongly cast.

Herr Wagner, according to a report fresh from Germany, is writing a comic opera:—words and music.

The *Gazette Musicale* states that the production of Signor Verdi's new opera, 'La Forza del Destino,' written for St. Petersburg, is adjourned till next season, in consequence of delays caused by the illness of Mdle. La Grus.

Herr Gade has been at Cologne, directing his 'Spring Fantasia,' and his 'Michael Angelo' overture, at one of the series of interesting winter concerts given there. We should ere long be hearing some details of the Whitsuntide Festival, which, if we mistake not, falls due there in 1862. That of the Middle Rhine is to be held at Darmstadt.

MISCELLANEA

The Malone Family.—You state in noticing the death of Mr. Malone Raymond, the actor, that he was related to a distinguished Irish family: he certainly was so; but not legitimately. The founder of the family was the famous lawyer, Prime Serjeant Anthony Malone, afterwards Lord Sanderlin, who made a will which still remains one of the unsolved riddles of the law. In it he willed, that the estates should descend perpetually to the nearest male heir of the name and lineage of Malone. The last male heir, Mr. Richard Malone, of Baronstown, Westmeath, in default of male kindred (as he thought), bequeathed the estates to his sister; a claim was set up on behalf of a younger brother of the late Mr. Malone Raymond, as the lawful son of one Captain Richard Malone. As the property was worth 16,000*l.* a year, the lawyers managed to have several trials and contradictory verdicts. The case was the *cause célèbre* of its day. The present Irish Master of the Rolls, the son and grandson of a Judge, increased his already great professional reputation by his speech for young Malone. After speaking for two days (from 9 till 6), the Bench honoured him with the compliment that he had not spoken a moment too long. The younger Malone claimed to be heir on the ground that his father, Capt. Malone, had married his mother prior to his birth, and (which according to the penal laws was equally necessary to make the marriage legal) that he had also conformed to the Roman Catholic religion, the religion of the mother. The suit was at last compromised on the terms that the holders of the estate should pay young Malone's costs and allow him an annuity of 500*l.* a year; but no claim was ever made on behalf of the late Mr. Malone Raymond. A.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—M. S. S.—E. H. E.—J. T. T.—Author of 'The Sonnets Re-arranged'—M. H.—received. A BEGINNER.—Pitman.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

Now Complete, in 21 vols. 4to. and Index, price 25*l.* 12*s.* in cloth; and 32*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* in half-russia, marbled edges,

THE EIGHTH EDITION

OF THE

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA:

A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES,
AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

ILLUSTRATED BY UPWARDS OF

5,000 Engravings on Wood and Steel.

BLACK'S GENERAL ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

NEW EDITION, REVISED AND CORRECTED
THROUGHOUT;

With numerous additional Maps, including one of

THE SEAT OF WAR IN AMERICA,

AND

AN INDEX OF 65,000 NAMES.

In a handsome Volume, strongly half-bound in morocco,
with gilt leaves, price 6*0*s.**

The Work is in every respect accommodated to the present advanced state of geographical research; and whether on the ground of accuracy, beauty of execution or cheapness, the Publishers invite a comparison with any other work of its class.

"Large enough to be distinct, without being so large as to be unwieldy, it has all that any one can require for general use, and all that could be introduced without making it too bulky or too expensive, and so counterbalance its principal intention."
Church of England Quarterly Review.

Works by

Sir John F. W. Herschel, Bart., K.H., &c.

I.

In crown 8vo. cloth, price 7*s.* 6*d.*

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

"An admirable manual of the whole science."
British Quarterly Review.

"The book is a most fascinating one."
Educational Times.

"It is utterly impossible to give an account of the immense amount of information so admirably and lucidly compressed in the volume before us."
London Review.

II.

In fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 5*s.*

METEOROLOGY.

"Contains a brief but elaborate survey of the whole domain of Meteorological Science."
British Quarterly Review.

"As Text-Books for College and School use, on the subjects on which they respectively treat, there is nothing in the whole range of our Educational literature which can at all be compared with them."
Educational Times.

III.

In fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 3*s.* 6*d.*

THE TELESCOPE.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.
London: LONGMAN; and all Booksellers.

NEW GENERAL ATLAS.

DEDICATED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION TO
HER MAJESTY.

THE ROYAL ATLAS

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

IN A SERIES OF ENTIRELY ORIGINAL AND
AUTHENTIC MAPS.

By A. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E. F.R.G.S.,
Author of the 'Physical Atlas,' &c.

With a complete INDEX of easy Reference to each Map, comprising nearly 150,000 Places contained in this Atlas.

Imperial folio, half-bound in russia or morocco,
5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

The Times, Dec. 27, 1861.

"No one can look through Mr. Keith Johnston's new Atlas without seeing that it is the best which has ever been published in this country. To those who have a mean idea of our British map-makers perhaps this is not saying much. Let us therefore add that the new Atlas takes away from us a reproach, and is worthy of a place beside the best of the Continental ones. It is a fit successor to that other production of Mr. Johnston's, the 'Physical Atlas,' which is quite unique among such works for beauty of execution and richness of information. In the present volume we have, at a charge of five and a half guineas, about Fifty most carefully-prepared and highly-finished maps, together with a special Index to each, containing all the names that appear in it. The price, therefore, of these remarkably accurate and beautiful maps is no more than 3*s.* for each—a fabulous sum, if we consider the amount of work which they contain."

Athenæum.

"Of the many noble atlases prepared by Mr. Johnston and published by Messrs. Blackwood & Sons, this Royal Atlas will be the most useful to the public, and will deserve to be the most popular."

Saturday Review.

"We know no series of maps which we can more warmly recommend. The accuracy, wherever we have attempted to put it to the test, is really astonishing."

Morning Herald.

"The culmination of all attempts to depict the face of the world appears in the Royal Atlas, than which it is impossible to conceive anything more perfect."

Guardian.

"This is, beyond question, the most splendid and luxurious, as well as the most useful and complete, of all existing atlases."

Examiner.

"There has not, we believe, been produced for general public use a body of maps equal in beauty and completeness to the Royal Atlas just issued by Mr. A. K. Johnston."

Scotsman.

"An almost daily reference to, and comparison of it with others, since the publication of the first part some two years ago until now, enables us to say, without the slightest hesitation, that this is by far the most complete and authentic atlas that has yet been issued."

W. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.
Sold by all Booksellers.

This day is published,

ESSAYS IN HISTORY AND ART. By R. H. PATTERSON, Author of 'The New Revolution' or, the Napoleonic Policy in Europe.

Colour in Nature and Art.	Battle of the Styles.
Real and Ideal Beauty.	Genius and Liberty.
Sculpture.	Youth and Summer.
Ethnology of Europe.	Records of the Past; Nigveh and Babylon.
Utopias.	India: its Castes and Creeds.
Our Indian Empire.	"Christopher North"—In Memoriam.
The National Life of China.	
An Ideal Art-Congress.	

In 8vo. price 12*s.*

W. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Next week will be published, in crown 8vo. cloth gilt, price 16*s.*

THE POETRY OF THE AFGHANS, from the Sixteenth to the Nineteenth Century. Literally Translated from the Original, with Notices of the different Authors, and Remarks on the Mystic Doctrine and Poetry of the Safoes. By Capt. H. G. RAYBERRY, 3rd Regt. H.M. Bombay N.I. Author of a Grammar of the Afghan Language, a Dictionary of the same, &c. N.B. The originals of these Poems are contained in the 'Gulshani-Roh, or Pushtoo Selections, Prose and Poetical,' recently edited by the same Author.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Now ready, price 1*s.*

THE TRUTH RESPECTING ITALY AND PIEDMONT. DIPLOMATIC REVELATIONS by a SECRET AGENT OF COUNT CAUVOUR. Preceded by a Letter to Napoleon III., with additional Notes, by BARON ARTHUR DE RIMINI.

London: W. Jeffs, 15, Burlington-arcade.

LE BIBLIOPHILE ILLUSTRÉ.—REVUE MENSUELLE de la BIBLIOGRAPHIE ANTIQUAIRE. Texte et Gravures par F. PH. BERGHEAU, avec la collaboration de MM. Paul Lacroix, Gustave Brunet, A. Bernard et autres Bibliographes.

Les Nos. 1 à VI., 15 Août au 15 Janvier, ont paru. Prix d'abonnement pour un an, payable d'avance, 16*s.*

W. Jeffs, Foreign Bookseller to the Royal Family, 15, Burlington-arcade. Paris: Aug. Aubry & Franck.

Just published, in 8vo. price 3*s.* 6*d.* in cloth, RATIONAL RELIGION and the RATIONALISTIC OBJECTIONS of the BAMPTON LECTURES for 1860.

By GOLDWIN SMITH.

Oxford: J. L. Wheeler. London: Messrs. Whittaker & Co.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW LIST.

FORTHCOMING LIST.

1.
LIFE OF ROBERT STORY OF ROSNEATH:

A MEMOIR.

By HIS SON, R. H. STORY,
Minister of Rosneath, Dumbartonshire.
With Portrait. Crown 8vo. cloth.

* This Volume will include several important Passages of Scottish Religious and Ecclesiastical History during the Second Quarter of the present Century. Among others, the Row Controversy, the Rise of the Inverigie Movement, the Early History of the Free Church, &c. [Next week.]

2.
NEW EDITION.
ALTON LOCKE,
TAILOR and POET.By CHARLES KINGSLEY, M.A.,
Rector of Eversley, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge.

EXTRACT FROM NEW PREFACE.

"I have re-written all that relates to Cambridge; while I have altered hardly one word in the book beside."

* This Edition will be printed in crown 8vo., uniform with 'Westward Ho!' &c., and will contain a New Preface. [Immediately.]

3.
SECOND EDITION.
JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH ONLY:

TEN SERMONS ON THE NATURE AND EFFECTS OF FAITH, PREACHED IN THE CHAPEL OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

By J. T. O'BRIEN, D.D.,
Bishop of Ossory and Ferns.
8vo. cloth. [Next week.]4.
RELIGIO CHEMICI.By GEORGE WILSON, M.D.,
Late Regius Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh.
Crown 8vo. [Immediately.]5.
CAMBRIDGE YEAR BOOK AND ALMANACK
FOR 1862.

This work will give full information respecting all the Scholarships, the means by which they are gained, the mode of entering a Student in the University, and a Summary of University Proceedings during the year 1861; with an Almanack, in which is given the dates appointed for the various University proceedings during 1862. [Next week.]

6.
HISTORY OF FREDERICK THE SECOND,
EMPEROR of the ROMANS.

FROM CHRONICLES AND DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED WITHIN THE LAST TEN YEARS.

By T. L. KINGTON, M.A.,
Of Balliol College, Oxford, and the Inner Temple.
2 vols. demy 8vo.

* This work has an important bearing on the questions of our age. It sets before us the causes of the present disunion of Germany; it introduces us to a monarch who, as the promoter of Italian unity, was honoured with the special enmity of the Papacy. [In the press.]

7.
SKETCH OF AMERICAN HISTORY SINCE
THE UNION.By JOHN MALCOLM LUDLOW,
Author of 'British India: its Races and History.'
Crown 8vo. [Next week.]8.
GARIBALDI AT CAPRERA.By COLONEL VECCHI.
Translated from the Italian. With Preface by Mrs. GASKELL, and a View of the House at Caprera.
Fcap. 8vo. [Immediately.]9.
NEW VOLUME OF
VACATION TOURISTS;
OR, NOTES OF TRAVEL IN 1861.

The Publishers have much pleasure in announcing that in consequence of the great success which attended the publication of 'Vacation Tourists for 1860,' they have made arrangements for publishing a Volume of Tours in 1861. This Volume will be edited, like the former one, by FRANCIS GALTOS, M.A. F.R.S. The Volume will be ready in the Spring, and will contain, with others, the following:—

- I. St. Petersburg and Moscow. By the Rev. Archibald Weir.
- II. The Country of Schamyl. By William Marshall.
- III. The Monks of Mount Athos. By the Rev. H. Foxer.
- IV. The Amazon and Rio Madera. By the Rev. Charles Young.
- V. Six Weeks in Canada. By Capt. R. Collinson, R.N. C.B.
- VI. Notes of a Naturalist in South Spain. By P. L. Selater, Sec. to Zoological Society.
- VII. Geological Notes in Auvergne. By Archibald Geikie.
- VIII. Nabius and the Samaritans. By George Grove.

NOW READY.

1.
THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE LADY OF LA GARAYE.

By the Hon. Mrs. NORTON.

Handsomely printed, and bound in extra cloth, with Illustrations from the Author's Designs. Small 4to. price 7s. 6d. [This day.]

Edinburgh Review.—"The poem is a pure, tender, touching tale of pain, sorrow, love, duty, piety and death. . . . The moral is unimpeachable, the characters are uniformly good. The melancholy inspired by it, far from being of a depressing kind, is the most soothing, elevated and hallowing state of feeling which at seasons of trial can possess the heart and soul of man."

2.
THE THIRD THOUSAND OF
THE CHILDREN'S GARLAND.

FROM THE BEST POETS.

Selected and arranged by COVENTRY PATMORE.

18mo. handsomely printed and bound in extra cloth, with a Vignette by T. WOOLNER, engraved by C. H. JENES. Price 4s. 6d.; morocco, 7s. 6d.; extra, 10s. 6d.

Saturday Review.—"A volume of poetry exactly suited for children—not too learned or sentimental or wise, and not too silly and babyish—is a want felt in a great many families, and Mr. Coventry Patmore has done much to supply the want by publishing this little volume. . . . It has the merit of being the best of its kind, and of having been collected with a definite object, and by a competent person."

3.
THE TENTH THOUSAND OF
THE GOLDEN TREASURY
Of the Best Songs and Lyrical Poems in the English Language.

Selected and arranged by F. T. PALGRAVE.

18mo. handsomely printed, and bound in extra cloth, with a Vignette by T. WOOLNER, engraved by C. H. JENES. Price 4s. 6d.; morocco, 7s. 6d.; extra, 10s. 6d.

Spectator.—"There is no book in the English language which will make a more delightful companion than this."

4.
THE SUPERNATURAL IN RELATION TO
THE NATURAL.By the Rev. JAMES MCOSH, LL.D.,
Author of 'The Method of the Divine Government,' 'Intuitions of the Mind,' &c.
Crown 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.5.
THE FOURTH EDITION OF
THE RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD,
AND THEIR RELATIONS TO CHRISTIANITY.By the Rev. F. D. MAURICE, M.A.
Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.6.
THE NORTHERN CIRCUIT;

OR, BRIEF NOTES OF SWEDEN, FINLAND AND RUSSIA.

With Coloured Frontispiece. Crown 8vo. cloth, 5s.

London Review.—"Among those who have performed the Northern Circuit in six weeks, we know of no one more lively and entertaining than the author of the volume before us. . . . The whole narrative is full of movement and vitality, and will amply repay the reader."

7.
THIRD AND CHEAPER EDITION.
MEMOIR of the REV. GEORGE WAGNER,

LATE INCUMBENT OF ST. STEPHEN'S, BRIGHTON.

By T. N. SIMPKINSON, M.A., Rector of Brington.
Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.8.
TRACTS FOR PRIESTS AND PEOPLE.
By VARIOUS WRITERS.

This day is published, No. XII. price One Shilling,

THE TESTIMONY of SCRIPTURE to the AUTHORITY of CONSCIENCE. By the Hon. and Rev. W. H. LYTTLETON, M.A., Rector of Hagley, and Hon. Canon of Worcester.

Now ready, No. XI. price One Shilling,

THE SPIRIT GIVETH LIFE. By the Rev. J. LL. DAVIES, M.A.

Nos. I. to X., price One Shilling each, may still be had separately.

Nos. I. to VII. may be had handsomely bound in One Volume, price 8s.

CAMBRIDGE, and 23, HENRIETTA-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.

HALLE'S EXACT PHILOSOPHY.
Post 8vo. 6s.

EXACT PHILOSOPHY, by Dr. FRASER HALLE, contains the Doctrine of Logical Limits and its Application to the Spurious Logic of Physiologists, Chymists, Journalists, Logicians, &c.
"A valuable treatise on philosophic reasoning."—*Critical Dictionary of English Literature*, Philadelphia, U.S., 1859.
"We recommend its perusal to all who feel interest in the nature and process of the ratiocinative faculty."—*History of Philosophy of Mind*, 4th ed. p. 611.
Edinburgh Wilson, Royal Exchange.

NOTICE.

Now ready, price 10s. 6d. half bound, a New and Enlarged Edition of

MEN OF THE TIME, including WOMEN, containing upwards of 2,500 Articles (many hundreds of which appear for the first time), thoroughly revised and for the most part re-written by EDWARD WALFORD, M.A., late Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford.
London: Routledge, Warne & Routledge, Farringdon-street.

Printed in gold and colours,
THE AMATEUR ILLUMINATOR'S MAGAZINE, published Monthly.
London: Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields; and all Booksellers.

EMILY FAITHFULL & CO. Great Coram-street, W.C.

Now ready,

SIGHTS AND STORIES: a Holiday Book for Boys and Girls. By AMELIA B. EDWARDS, Author of 'Hand and Glove,' 'A History of France,' &c. With Illustrations by the Author.

Handsomely bound in cloth, price 3s. 6d.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE IRISH CIVIL SYSTEM. By Capt. WALTER CROFTON, C.B.
Price 3d.

Now ready, Thirteenth Edition of 1,000 Copies, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 1d.

REV. DR. W. MOSELEY'S TWELVE CHAPTERS ON THE CAUSES AND PERFECT AND SPEEDY CURE OF Nervous and Mental Complaints, Headache, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Giddiness, Blood to the Head, Depression, Delusions, Indigestion, Confusion, &c.; also, an extra Chapter on the Difference between Nervousness and Insanity, Recent Cures by his Treatment, Terms, &c.
"The best book on nervousness."—*Prof. Savage, Surgeon.*
London: Simpkin & Co.; or, from the Author, 18, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square.

NEW SCHOOL CHRONOLOGY.—Now ready, 2s. cloth.
A CONCISE CHRONOLOGY OF ANCIENT and MODERN HISTORY. By GEORGE WILLIAM KING, M.A., Trin. Coll., Cambridge.
London: Whittaker & Co. Brighton: Thos. Page, successor to R. Fotherby.

ROUTLEDGE'S POPULAR MANUALS.—NEW EDITIONS.

Price 10s. 6d. each, half-bound, with Illustrations,
WALSH'S DOMESTIC ECONOMY. 11th Thousand.

WALSH'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE and HOUSEHOLD SURGERY.

STONEHENGE'S BRITISH RURAL SPORTS. 13th Thousand.

HAYCOCK'S GENTLEMAN'S STABLE MANUAL.

London: Routledge, Warne & Routledge, Farringdon-street.

NEW DIAMOND DICTIONARY.—640 Pages.
In 6mo. price 1s. cloth, or 1s. 6d. roan, gilt edges.

ROUTLEDGE'S DIAMOND ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Edited by Dr. NUTTALL, LL.D.
This elegantly-printed and compact little *bijou* contains 25,000 words of general usage.

London: Routledge, Warne & Routledge, Farringdon-street.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.
This day is published, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 1d.

REVISION A NECESSITY: a VOICE from the UNASSISTED SCHOOLS. By the Rev. WILLIAM LUCAS COLLINS, M.A., Rector of Chertion, Glamorganshire, and Curate of Great Houghton, Northants.
William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Just published, Fifth Edition, price 2s. 6d.; free by post, 3s. stamps.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN: a Guide to their Treatment and Prevention. Illustrated by Cases. By THOMAS HUNT, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, 21 A, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.
"This admirable—we might almost say indispensable—little work comes to us in its fifth edition, enriched with an excellent and most temperate chapter on the Turkish Bath."—*Medical Critic.*
London: T. Richards, 37, Great Queen-street.

In 2 vols. 8vo. price 24s.
HISTORY OF THE GREEK REVOLUTION.
By GEORGE FINLAY, LL.D., Athens.
By the same Author,

GREECE UNDER THE ROMANS. B.C. 146 to A.D. 717. A Historical View of the Condition of the Greek Nation from its Conquest by the Romans until the Extinction of the Roman Power in the East. Second Edition, 15s.

HISTORY OF THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE. A.D. 718 to 1294; and of the Greek Empire of Nicea and Constantinople, A.D. 1294 to 1453. Two Volumes, 11s. 7s. 6d.

MEDÆVAL GREECE AND TREBIZOND. The History of Greece, from its Conquest by the Crusaders to its Conquest by the Turks, A.D. 1204 to 1566; and the History of the Empire of Trebizond, A.D. 1204 to 1461. 12s.

GREECE UNDER OTTHOMAN and VENE-TIAN DOMINATION. A.D. 1453 to 1821. 10s. 6d.
William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

This day is published,

A CHEAP EDITION OF

A D A M B E D E.

By GEORGE ELIOT.

In One Volume, Crown Octavo, price 6s.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

This day is published,

THE ST. AUBYNS OF ST. AUBYN.

By the AUTHOR of 'CHARLEY NUGENT.'

2 vols. post 8vo. price 21s.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY.

Now ready, 31st Edition, 1 vol. with the Arms beautifully engraved, handsomely bound, gilt edges, 31s. 6d.

LODGE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE FOR 1862.
CORRECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE NOBILITY.

"The readiest, the most useful, and exactest of modern works on the subject."—*Spectator.*
"As perfect a Peerage of the British Empire as we are ever likely to see published. Great pains have been taken to make it as complete and accurate as possible. The work is patronized by Her Majesty; and it is worthy of a place in every gentleman's library as well as in every public institution."—*Herald.*
"As a work of contemporaneous history, this volume is of great value. It contains all the needful information respecting the nobility of the empire, and is, indeed, the most faithful record we possess of the aristocratic element of our society at the present day."—*Post.*
"The most elegant, accurate and best work of its class."—*Messenger.*

HURST & BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

NEW WORK BY THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD.

Just published, in demy 8vo. cloth, price 16s.

THE FATHERS OF GREEK PHILOSOPHY.

By R. D. HAMPDEN, D.D.

Bishop of Hereford.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK. London: LONGMAN & Co.
And all Booksellers.

This day is published, Third and cheaper Edition, price 7s. 6d.

A TREATISE ON PLANE CO-ORDINATE GEOMETRY,

AS APPLIED TO THE STRAIGHT LINE AND THE CONIC SECTIONS.

With numerous Examples.

By I. TODHUNTER, M.A.

Fellow and Principal Mathematical Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge.

In consequence of the demand for the work proving much greater than had been originally anticipated, a large number of copies has been printed, and a considerable reduction effected in the price.

Cambridge: MACMILLAN & Co.; and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

Now ready, One large Volume, 8vo. price 8s. 6d. cloth,

THE ECCLESIASTICAL CYCLOPÆDIA:

A Dictionary of Christian Antiquities and Sects; also Creeds, Denominations, Doctrines, Rites, Liturgies, Monastic Orders, &c. &c.

By the Rev. JOHN EADIE, D.D. LL.D.

Professor of Biblical Literature in the United Presbyterian Church.

"Considering the difficulty of such an undertaking, we may congratulate the editor upon his success."—*English Churchman.*

London: GRIFFIN, BORN & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

MADAME DE STAËL.

On Monday next will be ready, at all Booksellers' and at every Library throughout the Kingdom, in 8vo.

MADAME DE STAËL AND THE GRAND-DUCHESS LOUISE:

A Selection from the hitherto Unpublished Correspondence of Madame de Staël and the Grand-Duchess Louise and Saxe-Weimar, from 1800 to 1817; together with a Letter to Bonaparte, First Consul, and another to Napoleon, Emperor.

SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co. 66, Brook-street, Hanover-square.

Price One Shilling, to be continued Monthly, illustrated with Full-page Plates in Colours and Tints, together with Woodcuts printed with the Text.

THE INTELLECTUAL OBSERVER, REVIEW OF NATURAL HISTORY, MICROSCOPIC RESEARCH, AND RECREATIVE SCIENCE.

CONTENTS OF THE FIRST NUMBER.

THE WORK OF THE YEAR. By SHIRLEY HIBBERD, F.R.H.S.
PRIME MOVERS. By J. W. MCGAULEY.
ON FLUKES. By T. SPENCER COBBOLD, M.D. F.L.S. With a Coloured Plate.
THE ROMAN CEMETERY OF URICONUM AT WROXETER, SALOP. By THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A. F.S.A. With Illustrations.
THE SKIPPER, SKOPSTER, OR SAURY. By JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S. With an Illustration.
A ROTTER NEW TO BRITAIN (CEPHALOSIPHON LIMNAS). By PHILIP HENRY GOSSE, F.R.S. With a Tinted Plate.
NOTES ON THE PRECEDING PAPER. By HENRY JAMES SLACK, F.G.S. With Illustrations.
ANCIENT AND MODERN FINGER-RINGS. By H. NOEL HUMPHREYS. With Illustrations.
THE EARTH IN THE COMET'S TAIL. By the Rev. T. W. WEBB, F.R.A.S. With an Illustration.
JOTTINGS ON COPPER (Percy's Metallurgy).

THE TRANSIT OF MERCURY ON Nov. 12, 1861. By the Hon. Mrs. WARD. With Illustrations.
PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.
Artificial Production of Varieties in Insects.
Causes which influence the Production of a Fertile Queen-Bee from a Worker-Egg.
Production of Sounds and Visible Vibrations by Voltaic Currents.
Existence of Posterior Lobes in the Brain of Quadrumana.
Intelligence of Burke's Exploring Expedition.
Habits and Structure of the Aye-Aye.
Discovery of the Welwitschia Mirabilis.
NOTES AND MEMORANDA.
New Polariscope Object.
The Mangold-Wurzel Fly.
Circulation in the Tadpole.
Dispersion of Light.
Gigantic Cephalopod.
Artificial Crystals.
Why Oysters are not found in the Baltic.
One-Chimney Houses.
The Universal Achromatic Microscope.
Derivative Character of Chinese Literature.
Movements of the Heart.
Recent Eruption of Vesuvius.

GROOMBRIDGE & SONS, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

ONCE A WEEK.

The Number (138) for this week contains:—

The Fifth and Sixth Chapters of a New Story, by the Author of 'Agnes Tremorne.'
The Woman I Loved, and the Woman who Loved Me.
A Dreadful Ghost, by the Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.'

A Look at the Federal Army.
Madame Bonjour's Protégés, by Anna Blackwell.
The Victorian Exploring Expedition.
With other Articles; and Illustrations by C. Keene, F. Walker and Hablot K. Browne.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street, E.C.

The Public are respectfully informed that the following Series of **WEALE'S RUDIMENTARY, EDUCATIONAL and CLASSICAL WORKS** are now the property of Mr. J. S. VIRTUE, and will be supplied in future from him at 26, Ivy-lane:—

WEALE'S RUDIMENTARY WORKS, complete; for the use of Beginners.
" RUDIMENTARY SERIES ON MINES, &c.
" NEW SERIES OF EDUCATIONAL WORKS.
" GREEK and LATIN CLASSICS.

* Several New Works, by Standard Authors, are now in progress, with the view of rendering the Series complete. Catalogues to be had on application.

London: J. S. VIRTUE, 26, Ivy-lane, and 294, City-road, E.C.

Now ready, price 3s. In One Volume royal 8vo. TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION,

SIR BERNARD BURKE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE FOR 1862.

"The first authority on all questions affecting the aristocracy."—*Globe*.
"Beyond comparison with any other books of the same class, and perfect of its kind."—*Examiner*.
"Sir B. Burke has spared no pains to ensure accuracy in every department. His history of the nobles of England from the earliest period is remarkably well and succinctly laid down, and no one could take up the huge volume without seeing that it is a book of superior merit and value, and such as not one person in a thousand could venture upon accomplishing."—*Observer*, Feb. 2, 1862.
"Ulster King of Arms presents us annually with a Peerage and Baronetage, which may be classed among the institutions of the country. . . . It is evident the author has taken every care to insure accuracy. Of the present (24th) Edition for the year 1862, it need only be said that it is in no way inferior to its predecessors."
Daily Telegraph, Jan. 31, 1862.
"The 24th edition of this superb volume has just appeared. . . . A Peerage like this is really a portion of the historic literature of the country, and should be studied by everybody."—*Illustrated London News*, Jan. 18, 1862.

PART I, just ready, of the New Edition of

SIR BERNARD BURKE'S LANDED GENTRY.

Preparing for Publication, a New Edition of

SIR BERNARD BURKE'S EXTINGUISHED AND DORMANT PEERAGE.

Now ready, price 5s. demy 8vo. with Plans,

THE FOREIGN OFFICE LIST FOR 1862.

London: HARRISON, Bookseller to the Queen, 59, Pall Mall.

LASEGUE'S FRENCH PROSE, after Ollendorf's System; recommended by the Rev. T. K. ARNOLD, M.A. 8th Edit. Price 3s. 6d.—London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

NEW EDITION OF DE QUINCEY'S WORKS.

Just published, in crown 8vo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

THE FIRST VOLUME OF A RE-ISSUE OF THE WORKS OF THOMAS DE QUINCEY, "THE ENGLISH OPIUM-EATER."

"The exquisite finish of De Quincey's style, with the scholastic rigour of his logic, form a combination which centuries may never reproduce, but which every generation should study as one of the marvels of English Literature."—*Quarterly Review*.

The Volumes will be published Monthly.

VOL. I., containing 'The Confessions of an English Opium-Eater,' new Edition, with the Author's latest Revision and Additions, is now ready.

VOL. II., Recollections of the Lakes and the Lake Poets—Coleridge, Wordsworth and Southey—in March. And the succeeding Volumes monthly thereafter. The whole to be completed within one year.

Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black. London: Longman & Co.; and all Booksellers.

Now ready, price 1s. post free for 14 stamps,

THE OVERLAND GUIDE TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c. Containing Map, Blank Pages for a Diary, &c. This small Work, in a small portable form intended for the pocket, contains the fullest information for the Overland Traveller. A Map, marking the Overland Route, and a Blank Diary for Memoranda, will be found both convenient and useful. Saunders, Otley & Co., Army, East India and Colonial Agents, 66, Brook-street, Hanover-square.

LEGENDS OF S. SWITHUN AND SANCTA MARIA EGYPTIACA.

Now ready, in imperial 4to. price 21s. boards,

GLOUCESTER FRAGMENTS: I. Fac-simile of Leaves in Saxon Handwriting on S. Swithun, copied by Photocopying at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton; and published with an Essay by JOHN EARLE, M.A., Rector of Swanswick; late Fellow and Tutor of Oriel, and Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford. II. Saxon Leaves on S. Maria Egyptiaca, with Fac-simile. London: Longman, Green, and Co. 14, Ludgate-hill.

J. H. DALLMEYER (Son-in-Law and Pupil of the late ANDREW ROSS) Respectfully begs to inform the Scientific Public that he exclusively manufactures the ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE according to A. R.'s processes, who has also bequeathed to him the whole of that faculty.

For particulars of J. H. D.'s recent IMPROVEMENTS IN MICROSCOPIC OBJECT-GLASSES, PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES, &c., see Catalogue, which may be had on application at 19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, Oxford-street, W.C.

SMITH, BECK & BECK, OPTICIANS, AND

MANUFACTURERS OF ACHROMATIC
MICROSCOPES,
&c. &c.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,
AND
LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.

WENHAM'S

BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of the Prisms, as well as the other parts of this important improvement in the Microscope, we are now enabled to make the addition to any Microscope, when it is really practicable, at the cost of 7l. 10s. In the case of new Instruments, the extra price will be only 6l.

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respecting Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had on application, or sent post free.

THE USEFUL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY'S SERIES. Cheap Edition. Illustrated.

Brougham's Hydraulics, 4d.
Brewster's Optics, 8d.
Lardner's Mechanics, 1s. 4d.
Lardner's Botany, 3s.
Bell's Animal Mechanics, 1s. 8d.
Animal Physiology, 1s. 8d.

"Publications at once accurate and popular."—Times.
Edward Law (late Baldwin & Co.), 16, Essex-street, Strand.

ILLUSTRATED COUNTRY BOOKS—NEW EDITIONS.

WITHERING'S BRITISH PLANTS, and
FERNS; a complete Handbook of the British Flora.
Revised by W. MACGILLIVRAY, LL.D. Fesp. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Dr. LINDLEY'S BOTANY. 3s. (S.D.U.K.)

YOUATT on the HORSE. With Additions by
W. C. SPOONER, R.V.C. and I. K. BRUNEL, C.E. 8s.

YOUATT on SHEEP. 8s.

YOUATT on CATTLE. 8s.

Edward Law (late Baldwin & Co.), 16, Essex-street, Strand.

THE CHEAPEST ENGRAVING IN THE WORLD.

Never before published, size, 30 by 22 inches, price 6s. 6d.

A MEMORIAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION
of 1851. Painted by EUGÈNE LAMÉ. Beautifully en-
graved on steel by George Zobel.

London: William Tegg, Fanciers-lane, Queen-street, Chapside.

Now ready, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 81s.

THE HISTORY of the UNIVERSITY of

EDINBURGH. By ANDREW DALZIEL, formerly Pro-
fessor of Greek in that University; with a Memoir of the Compiler
and Portrait after Raftery.

Edinburgh: Edmonstone & Douglas.
London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

Now ready, 8vo. pp. 35, price 1s.

LETTERS addressed to EARL RUSSELL,
respecting the LATE EVENTS at WARSAW and in
POLAND. By GEORGE MITCHELL, Esq.

Bickers & Bush, 1, Leicester-square, London.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

THREADEDEE-STREET, LONDON.

The Profits of this Society will be divided in future QUIN-
TEN-THALS; and Policies will participate at each division, AFTER
THREE ANNUAL PAYMENTS OF PREMIUM HAVE BEEN MADE.

Policies effected now will participate in FOUR-FIFTHS, OR 80
PER CENT. of the Profits, according to the conditions contained
in the Society's Prospectus.

The Premiums required by this Society for insuring young
lives are lower than in many other established offices, and
insurers are fully protected from all risk by an AMPLIFIED
FUND, in addition to the accumulated funds derived from the
investments of Premiums.

No charge for service in the Militia or in any Yeomanry or
Volunteer Corps in the United Kingdom.

Policy Stamps paid by the Office.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office in Threade-
deed-street, London, or of any of the Agents of the Society.

CHARLES HENRY LIDDERDALE, Actuary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE

SOCIETY (A.D. 1843).

33, KING-STREET, Chapside, E.C., London.

Capital, from Premiums alone, £48,163.

Insurance, upwards of £5,000. Assurances, 1,634,753.

Bonuses average more than 24 per cent. per annum on sum
assured.

Profits divided yearly and begin on second Premium.

Every Member can attend and vote at all general meetings.

Last Annual Report and Accounts may be had.

CHARLES HENRY LIDDERDALE, Actuary.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1821.

Subscribed Capital—TWO MILLIONS.

Paid up—One Million.

Directors.

HENRY WIGNE, Esq., Chairman.

Sir MINTO G. FARQUHAR, Bart. M.P., Deputy-Chairman.

Henry Hulse Berens, Esq.

Chas. William Curtis, Esq.

Charles F. Devas, Esq.

Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.

Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.

Thomson Hankey, Esq. M.P.

John Harvey, Esq.

John G. Hubbard, Esq. M.P.

Auditors.

Lewis Lloyd, Esq.

Thos. Tallmach, Esq., Secretary. Samuel Brown, Esq., Actuary.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Under the provisions of an Act of
Parliament, this Company now offers to new Insurers Eighty per
Cent. of the Profits, at Quinquennial Divisions, or a Low Rate
of Premium without participation of Profits.

Since the establishment of the Company in 1821, the Amount of
Profits allotted to the Assured has exceeded in cash value £60,000,
which represents equivalent Reversionary Bonuses of 1,055,000.

After the Division of Profits at Christmas 1890, the Life Assur-
ances in force, with existing Bonuses thereon, amounted to
upwards of £7,200,000; the Income from the Life Branch, 297,000
per annum; and the Life Assurance Fund, independent of the Capital,
exceeded 1,618,000.

LOCAL MILITIA and VOLUNTEER CORPS.—No extra
Premium is required for Service thereon.

INVALID LIVES assured at corresponding Extra Premiums.

LOANS granted on Life Policies to the extent of their values,
if such value be not less than 500.

ASSIGNMENTS of POLICIES.—Written Notices of, received
and registered.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Company, and no charge for
Policy Stamps.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances are effected upon every
description of Property at moderate rates.

Losses caused by Explosion of Gas are admitted by this Com-
pany.

ACCIDENTS ARE UNAVOIDABLE!!

Every one should therefore provide against them.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY
Grants Policies for Sums from 100 to 1,000, insuring against
ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

An Annual Payment of 3s. secures 1,000. in case of DEATH by
ACCIDENT, or a Weekly Allowance of 6s. to the
Assured while laid up by Injury.

Apply for Forms of Proposal, or any Information, to the PRO-
VINCIAL AGENTS, the BOOKING CLERKS at the
RAILWAY STATIONS.

Or to the Head Office, 64, CORNHILL, London, E.C.

109,517. have been paid by this Company as Compensation for
56 fatal Cases, and 5,041 Cases of personal Injury.

64, Cornhill, E.C. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

HAND-IN-HAND INSURANCE OFFICE,

No. 1, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London, E.C.

Established 1896.

Directors.

The Hon. William Ashley, T. Fuller Matfield, Esq.

T. Palmer Chapman, Esq. William Scott, Esq.

Li.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Ed. Cust. John Sperling, Esq.

John Ibbotson Elliot, Esq. Thomas Turner, Esq.

James Edsall, Esq. Henry Wilson, Esq.

John Gurney Hoare, Esq. W. Edsall Winter, Esq.

Auditors—Col. the Hon. P. F. Cust, James Edsall, Esq.

Gordon E. Surtees, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. Goulson & Sharpe, 19, Fleet-street.

Physician—Thomas K. Chambers, M.D., 23, Brook-street,
Grosvenor-square.

Standing Counsel—The Hon. A. J. Ashley, 32, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Solicitors—Messrs. Nicholl, Burnett & Newman, 18, Carey-street.

Actuary—James M. Terry, Esq.

Secretary—Richard Ray, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Office offers a low scale of premiums to non-members
without participation in profits, or a member's scale of premiums
with an annual participation in the whole of the profits after five
annual payments.

For the last 13 years participation in profits has yielded an
annual abatement of 52½ per cent. on the premiums of all policies
of five years' standing.

The Effect of the Abatement is thus shown:—

Age when Insured.	Sum Insured.	Annual Premium for First Five Years.	Reduced Annual Premium.
30	£1,000	£21 15 10	£10 7 3
30	2,000	£38 8 4	25 7 7
40	3,000	101 17 0	48 8 0
50	5,000	228 18 0	108 13 4

If, instead of taking the benefit of a reduced payment, a member
chooses to employ the amount of the abatement in a further
insurance, he may, without increasing his outlay, take out an
additional policy at the rate of the first five years' rate, on an aver-
age, more than 45 per cent. on the sum originally insured, and at
the end of the second five years of above 20 per cent. more, with
further additions afterwards.

The following Table presents Examples of the Amounts to be thus
obtained at the existing rate of Profits:—

Age when Insured.	Original Amount of Policy.	Amount, with addi- tions, by re- insuring at end of first five years.	Amount, with addi- tions, by re- insuring at end of second five years.
30	£1,000	£1,475	£1,700
30	2,000	2,937	3,370
40	3,000	4,372	4,958
50	5,000	7,131	8,093

As a third alternative, a member may have the amount of the
abatement converted year by year into a proportionate bonus pay-
able at death.

Insurances effected before the 24th June next will participate
in profits in the year 1897.

Insurances are effected at the usual rates.

By order of the Board, RICH'D. RAY, Sec.

EQUITABLE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

Established 1792.

Directors.

The Right Hon. LORD TREDEGAR, President.

Wm. Saml. Jones, Esq. V.P. Richard Gooling, Esq.

Wm. F. Pollock, Esq. V.P. Peter Martineau, Esq.

Wm. Davies Adams, Esq. John Aldin Moss, Esq.

John Chas. Burzyne, Esq. Charles Pott, Esq.

Lord G. H. Cavendish, M.P. Rev. John Russell, D.D.

Frederick Cooper, Esq. James Spicer, Esq.

Philip Hardwick, Esq. J. Charles Tompler, Esq.

THE EQUITABLE is an entirely mutual Office, and has now
been established for a century. The reserve, at the last "rest,"
in December, 1890, exceeded three-fourths of a million sterling,
a sum more than double the corresponding fund of any similar
institution.

The Bonuses paid on claims, in the ten years ending on the 31st
December, 1890, exceeded £3,500,000, being more than 100 per cent.
on the amount of all the claims.

The Capital on the 31st December, 1891, consisted of—

2,389,000. in the 3 per Cent.

3,025,000. Cash on Mortgage.

350,000. Cash advanced on Debentures.

182,140. Cash advanced on security of Policies.

The Annual Income exceeds 400,000.

Policies effected in the current year (1892) will be entitled to
additions on payment of the Annual Premium due in 1893; and
in the order to be made for Retrospective Additions in 1870, be
entitled to the benefit of such order rateably with every other
Policy then existing—in respect of the Annual Premiums paid
thereon in the years 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, or
on seven payments; and 1890's further Retrospective Addition will
be rated on seventeen Annual Payments, and so on.

On the surrender of Policies, the full value is paid, without any
deduction; or the Directors will advance nine-tenths of such
surrender value as a temporary accommodation, on the deposit of
a Policy.

No extra Premium is charged for service in any Volunteer Corps
within the United Kingdom, during peace or war.

A Weekly Court of Directors is held every Wednesday, from 11
to 1 o'clock, to receive Proposals for New Assurances; and a Short
Account of the Society may be had, on application personally,
or by post, from the Office, where attendance is given daily, from
10 to 4 o'clock.

ARTHUR MORGAN, Actuary.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE

COMPANY.

London Office—4, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury.

Head Office—64, Princes-street, Edinburgh.

Subscribed Capital, 1,000,000. Income, above 900,000.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

SECURITY—Accumulated and Invested Funds upwards of
1,000,000.

PROFITS—Ninety per cent. of the Profits is divided among the
Assured. The ascertained surplus at last investigation was
136,000.

PRIVILEGES—Besides all the usual privileges, Policies are
now, on reasonable conditions, freed from payment of EXTRA
PREMIUM for Foreign Residence.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

In 1892 there were issued	Policies.	Sum Assured.
1892	451	£37,435
1893	408	40,425
1894	741	67,660

The next Investigation takes place in December, 1893. The
Improvement in the Company's Business, as above, will, it is
anticipated, beneficially affect the Bonus then to be declared.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances of every description effected at the usual rates.
W. F. BIRKMYRE, Secretary.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

39, THROGMORTON-STREET, BANK.

Deputy-Chairman—JOHN HUMPHREY, Esq. Ald.

Richard E. Arden, Esq. W. Ladler Leaf, Esq.

Edward Bates, Esq. Saffery Wm. Johnson, Esq.

Professor Hall, M.A. Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq.

Rupert Ingley, Esq. Lewis Pocock, Esq.

Physician—Dr. Jenkinson, 2, Finchbury-square.

Surgeon—W. Coulson, Esq. 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Actuary—George Clark, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.

The Premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security.

The Assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital—
an assurance fund of £50,000, invested on mortgage, and in the
Government Stocks—and an income of £4,000 a year.

Premiums to Assure £100. Whole Term.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
20	£9 17 8	£9 19 9	£1 15 10	£1 11 10
30	1 1 3	1 3 7	8 5 5	2 0 7
40	1 5 0	1 8 3	3 0 7	2 14 10
50	1 14 1	1 19 10	4 5 3	4 0 11
60	3 2 4	3 17 0	6 12 9	6 0 10

Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, after five years, to
participate in nine-tenths, or 90 per cent. out of the profits.

The profit assigned to each policy can be added to the sum
assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or re-
ceived in cash.

At the first division a return of 20 per cent. in cash on the pre-
miums paid was declared; this will allow a recreational increase,
varying, according to age, from 6½ to 25 per cent. on the premium,
or from 5 to 15 per cent. on the sum assured.

One-half of the "Whole Term" Premium may remain on the policy
for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain forth as
a debt upon the Policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any
time without notice.

Claims paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.

Loans upon approved security.

No charge for Policy Stamps.

Medical Attendants paid for their reports.

Persons may, in time of peace, proceed to or reside in any part
of Europe or British North America without extra charge.

No extra charge for the Militia, Volunteer Rifles, or Artillery
Corps on Home Service.

The Medical Officers attend every day, at a quarter before 10
o'clock.

E. BATES, Resident Director.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, CHIMNEY,

PIECES, PONTS, &c.—EDWARDS BROTHERS &
RURKE, Warwick House, 143 and 144, Regent-street, and 2, 3
and 4, Warwick-street, London, W. Inform the Nobility and Gentry
that they manufacture at their various Establishments every
description of Marble, Stone and Granite work at the lowest pos-
sible prices. Their catalogues contain full particulars of all the
British marble, quarried in Chimney-pieces, from 25s. to 50
guineas each.

MONUMENTS and Tablets, from 2s.; Head and Foot Stems
from 3s. each.

Manufacturers: Carrara, Brussels; Peterhead; and 17, Newmar-
street, Oxford-street, London, W.

Estimates and Drawings upon application.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS

AND TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENING;
Ladies' Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Linings;
Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other
articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Cat-
alogue, by post, for two stamps.—J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer
and Patented, 25, Abchurch-lane, London, W.C.

Also, Allen's Barrack-Furniture Catalogue of Officers' Bed-
steads, Washhand Stands, Canteens, &c., by post for two stamps.

VALUABLE STOCK.

OLD BOTTLED PORT.—GEORGE SMITH,
36, Great Tower-street, E.C.; 9 and 10, Great Tower-street,
and 1, St. Dunstan's-hill, London; 17 and 18, Park-row, Glas-
gow, S.E. Established 1755.

TEA—STRACHAN & CO'S Strong Rough

"Domestic" Black at 3s. 4d. per lb.

25, Cornhill, London, E.C.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession and universally accepted by the Public as the Best Remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, cost and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. It is prepared, in a state of perfect purity and uniform strength, only by **DINNEFORD & Co. 172, New Bond-street, London; and** sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the world.

Just published,

THE LILY OF KILLARNEY.

A ROMANTIC OPERA

AS PERFORMED AT THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN,

WRITTEN BY

DION BOUCICAULT AND JOHN OXENFORD,

COMPOSED BY

J. BENEDICT.

ACT I.

	s.	d.
OVERTURE	4	0
SONG—A bachelor's life. (<i>Hardress</i>)	2	0
DUETT—The moon has rais'd the lamp above. (<i>Hardress and Danny Man</i>)	2	6
SONG—The moon has rais'd. (Arranged as a Song)	2	0
SONG—It is a charming girl I love. (<i>Myles</i>). In ♭ flat and in A	2	6
SONG—In my wild mountain valley. (<i>Eily</i>). In D minor and in C minor	2	6
SONG, with CHORUS <i>ad lib.</i> —The Cruiskeen Lawn	3	0

ACT II.

CHORUS—The Hunting Chorus	3	6
AIR and DUETT—The eye of love is keen. (<i>Ann Chute and Hardress</i>)	4	0
SCENA—A lowly peasant girl. (<i>Danny Man</i>)	3	6
ROMANCE (separately)—The Colleen Bawn. (<i>Danny Man</i>)	2	6
BALLAD—I'm alone. (<i>Eily</i>). In ♭ flat and in C	2	6
DUETT—I give the best advice. (<i>Eily and Myles</i>)	4	0

ACT III.

SONG—The Lullaby. (<i>Myles</i>). In A and in F	2	6
TRIO—Blessings on that rev'rend head. (<i>Eily, Myles and Father Tom</i>). In D and in D flat	3	0
DUETT—Let the mystic orange flowers. (For two equal voices)	2	6
BALLAD—Eily Mavourneen. (<i>Hardress</i>). In F and in D	2	6
RONDO FINALE—By sorrow tried severely. (<i>Eily</i>).	2	6

PIANOFORTE ARRANGEMENTS.

	s.	d.
THE OVERTURE. Arranged by the Author	4	0
THE FAVORITE AIRS. In two books. William Hutchins Callcott	5	0
DITTO. As Duets. In two books. William Hutchins Callcott	6	0
THE FAVORITE AIRS. In two books. Franz Nava	5	0
DITTO. As Duets. In two books. Franz Nava	6	0
SET OF QUADRILLES. Charles Coote	4	0
DITTO. As Duets	4	0
WALTZ. 'Eily Mavourneen.' Charles Coote. Illustrated by Brandard	4	0
SET OF WALTZES. Pierre Laroche. Illustrated by Brandard	4	0
GALOP. Pierre Laroche	2	6
BRINLEY RICHARDS. 'Eily Mavourneen'	3	0
" 'I'm alone'	3	0
" 'It is a charming girl I love'	3	6
" 'The Cruiskeen Lawn'	3	0
KUHE. Fantasia on favorite Airs	4	0
" Grand Waltz	4	0
G. A. OSBORNE. Fantasia on favorite Airs	3	6
" 'Ricordanza'	3	6
MADAME OURY. Fantasia on favorite Airs	4	0
LINDSAY SLOPER. Fantasia	4	0
RIMBAULT. Six favorite Airs, easily arranged:—		
No. 1. In my wild mountain valley	1	0
2. The Lullaby	1	0
3. It is a charming girl I love	1	0
4. Eily Mavourneen	1	0
5. I'm alone	1	0
6. The Colleen Bawn	1	0

The Opera complete, bound in cloth, 25s.

CHAPPELL & CO.'S PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN PIANINO: a very elegant Pianoforte, of a small size, but with the full compass, check action, and perfect touch; admirably adapted to small rooms, yachts, boudoirs, &c. Excellent for keeping in tune; and the cheapest Pianoforte with check action yet made. Price 20 Guineas, either in rosewood or walnut. Height, 3ft. 4in.

CHAPPELL'S ENGLISH MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.—To amateurs preferring the pure English tone of the BROADWOOD and COLLARD quality, the English Model will be found the most perfectly satisfactory instrument at a moderate price. The action is of the same simple description as the above makers', and therefore especially adapted to the country, where the more complicated actions are objectionable to the tuners. In elegant rosewood case, with full feet, similar in all respects to other instruments at 50 Guineas, price 35 Guineas. In splendid walnut (similar to other 60 Guinea instruments), 40 Guineas.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 50 Guineas; or, in handsome walnut, 60 Guineas.—This instrument has (unlike other Cottage Pianofortes) Three Strings and the fullest Grand compass of Seven Octaves. It is strengthened by every possible means to endure the greatest amount of wear, and to stand perfectly in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description; the tone is round, full and rich; and the power equal to that of a Richord Grand. The case is of the most elegant description, in rosewood; the touch elastic; and the repetition very rapid. No Pianoforte, in all respects comparable, has hitherto been made in England at the same price. Every instrument will be warranted, and (if desired) exchanged within twelve months of the purchase.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.—ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS and PIANOFORTES of every description, nearly (if not quite) as good as new, at greatly reduced prices. Second-hand instruments of every description, and in great variety, by BROADWOOD, COLLARD, ERARD, CHAPPELL, KIRKMAN, &c.

NEW FIVE-GUINEA HARMONIUM, by ALEXANDRE, the best of all makers. In oak case, with a compass of Four Octaves. Perfect for the Cottage, School or Choir. Price Five Guineas. At CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

NEW SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM, by ALEXANDRE, with Five Octaves, two footboards, and in oak case. These instruments are lower in price, and superior to all other cheap Harmoniums. Descriptive Lists on application to CHAPPELL & CO., 50, Bond-street.

NEW CHURCH HARMONIUMS, with two rows of keys, by ALEXANDRE.—No. 1, with double key-board, 8 stops, and 31 rows of vibrators, in rosewood case, 45 Guineas. No. 2, with double key-board, 23 stops, and 6 rows of vibrators, in rosewood or polished oak case, price 70 Guineas. These instruments surpass all others for Church purposes, and are equally adapted to the Organist's use in a Drawing-room. They are especially manufactured to resist the ill effects of damp, which is too common in churches, and are consequently not liable to derangement. Testimonials to the great superiority of the Alexandre Harmoniums, from Professors STERNDALE BENNETT and SIR GORE OUSELEY; also, from Dr. RIMBAULT, Mr. GOSS, Mr. TURLE, HERR ENGEL, and the most eminent Professors and Organists, with full Descriptive Lists, will be forwarded on application to CHAPPELL & CO., 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE DRAWING-ROOM HARMONIUMS.

- No. 1. Three stops, percussion action, additional blower, and in rosewood case. 25 Guineas.
 No. 2. Eight stops, percussion action, additional blower, and in rosewood case. 35
 No. 3. Sixteen stops, percussion action, additional blower, voix celeste, &c. (the best Harmonium that can be made) 60 "

CHAPPELL & CO. 50, NEW BOND-STREET.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 50, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
 Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 39, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for Scotland, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh;—for Ireland, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, February 15, 1862.